The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,347.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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er line, but no Advertisment counted as less than eight lines

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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
,, Carwar	13	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	14	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	27
,, Calicut	15	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Beypore	15	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Cochin	16	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Tuticorin	17	,, False Point	30
,, Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,026 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on Monday, the 4th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	24
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga	26
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Linga	15	,, Muscat	30
			Nov.
,, Bushire	18	,, Guadur	1
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrives Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

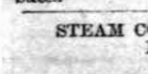


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Monday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Wednesday
,, Coompta	,,	,, Coompta	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	Friday.
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Havelock, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd October. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th September, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the Herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
½ ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

ધી બૉંમબે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॅांबे बरमा टरेडींग कोरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 30th September to 13th October, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 14th idem.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1869, the following RESOLUTION was passed:—

"That the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), held on the 7th September, 1869, be, and is, hereby confirmed, viz.:—"That the Liquidator be authorised to transfer and sell the Lands, Houses, Hereditaments, and Immoveable Property, Furnitures, Effects, Assets, Business, and Good-will of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) to a new Company, to be formed and called the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 300 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)."

CURSETJEE JEHANGHIER TARACHUND,
Chairman.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

ON CARNAC BUNDER.—Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, 243 Teak TELEGRAPH POSTS, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, at 3 P.M., on the above-mentioned place, in convenient lots of twenty. They are also suitable for building purposes.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at PARELL.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, by order of the Mortgagees, Hukma Ludha, Sema Suwa, and Rychund Wura, the mortgages by virtue of the power to them vested by an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 5th of March 1867, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Rungaree Ismail Hajee Rahimtoola, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Parell Chawl Road, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 718, 725, and 739, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 24, containing 78 Burgas and 70 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Foras Road, on or towards the west by Government ground, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Govind Rudoojee, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of Borah Hussonally Tyebjee and others.

For further particulars apply to HEERALALL & Co., No. 9, Hummum Street.

29th September, 1869.

8, HORNBY ROW, FORT.—TO BE LET, immediately, a convenient FLAT. Apply to Mr. McDONALD, on the premises.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has had considerable experience in India, both in constructing and erecting Machines, is well acquainted with Saw Mills, and has had the Superintendence of a Foundry and Workshop; is also qualified to take charge of the Correspondence and Accounts of a Workshop or Factory. Testimonials unexceptionable. Address S. H. T., care "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, the 1st FLOOR of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.
His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.
The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S., R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., George Foggo, Esq., Rev. W. Maule, M. Mull, Esq., W. Nicol, Esq., W. Paris, Esq., T. F. Punnett, Esq.,

A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.
H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Musical Directors.
A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members:
Rs. 20 per annum ... ...Tickets transferable.

Ordinary Members
Rs. 20 ℔ an. entitling the holder to one seat...
Rs. 30 ℔ an. entitling the holder to two seats... } Tickets not
Rs. 35 ℔ an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 ℔ an. entitling the holder to four seats..

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE,

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN GOODS RATES.

On the 1st proximo a REDUCTION in the RATE charged for the conveyance of GOODS TRAFFIC will take place, the particulars of which can be ascertained upon application to Station Masters, District Superintendents, and the undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of the Passengers who may wish to reach BYCULLA and BOMBAY early in the morning and return late in the evening than the present train arrangements permit, an extra Passenger Train, as under, will run daily, commencing from the 1st October next, until further notice, between Bombay and Tannah, calling at all the Intermediate Stations.

Up Trains.	A.M.	Do Trains.	P.M.
Tannah	Dep. 6-30	Bombay	Dep. 8-30
Bombay........	Arr. 7-45	Tannah	Arr. 10-0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The LIQUIDATORS are prepared to make a FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS by a payment of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per Share, payment of which, on production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES, can be obtained on application to Sir Charles Forbes & Co., No. 1, Rampart Row West.

JOHN D. KON, } Liquidators.
H. R. CORMACK,

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, at 3 P.M., at the offices of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th September, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification of Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Steamer GOOLANAR, burden in Tons of 215. This Vessel is teak built, coppered, and copper fastened, with Engines of 40-Horse Nominal Power, complete, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The Sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDERNEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effect, viz.

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Article 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to a new Company to be formed and called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz.:—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,695 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1857, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852¼ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE.—The office of this Corporation has THIS DAY been REMOVED to Treacher and Company's New Building, Esplanade.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA CANNOBA, appointed PLEADER of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay, can now undertake business, for Suitors and others, in that Court, as well as in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and the Police Courts. Terms will be known on application to Mr. Moroba himself on the Gowalia Tank Road, near the Elphinstone College, to Mr. Crustnarao Wittojee, in the New Lane Street, near the Esplanade, or to Ramchunder Soonderjee, in Naviwadie, Dady Shets' Agiary Road.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

CANARESE TRANSLATIONS.—PERSONS desirous of undertaking TRANSLATION WORK from CANARESE into ENGLISH, under Chapter XVI. of the Bombay High Court Rules (published at page 1064 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 16th inst.), are requested to apply to the Registrar of the Court, on the Appellate Side. Applicants will be required to produce Certificates of good character; and will be examined as to their competency as Translators. The fees payable for translation are at the rate of One Rupee per folio of 90 words.

Any further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the Affidavit of George Manson, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the 27th day of September, instant, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the firm of Messrs Manisty and Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all Creditors of, and Claimants, against the abovenamed Company, do on or before the Twelfth day of October next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or in default thereof they may be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jam-i-Jamshed" and "Bombay Summachar," respectively.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1869.

MANISTY and HURREL, C. SARGENT,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Bombay Omnibus and General Conveyance Company (Limited).

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed, at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their internal parts.

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c, are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ¼ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—Golden Orange Honey Dew,

1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1	8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20	only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1	0 ,,	,,	15	,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12 ,,	,,	12	,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12 ,,	,,	12	,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.		
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100	each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90	,,
Do. ,, 400 ,,	,, 80	,,
Vibrating Axle Scale	,, 250	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Do. Tomatoes, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk.	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

Just Received—Fresh Consignment of the very best of Faber's Folding Slates, and Pencils, of every description, size, and quality, varying in price from Annas Four to Rupees Three.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 28th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,,	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,,	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,,	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ...each	7	,,	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	,,	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	,,	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	,,	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ...per pair	25	,,	34

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape. Tall	19	0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape. Extra quality	14	0
Lincoln and Bennetts			16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS.—Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT.—The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS.—Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking—With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS.—The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do. do. chased	15	,,	30
	do. do. enameled	16	,,	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	,,	30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
	do. Collar Studs	8	,,	10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	,,	15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	,,	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes			
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty			
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to	25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	,,	16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30		

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BEGS to intimate that she has OPENED her GOODS, and has the following extensive Stock on hand, all of which are new and fashionable:—

Coloured Silk Dresses, both for evening and ordinary wear, Moiré Antiques, Foulards, Japanese Silks, Silk Grenadines in great variety; Woollen Grenadines, Lamas, Merinoes, Prints, Muslins, Spangled Tulles, Tarlatans; Croquet Petticoats, made up Print Dresses for morning wear, made up Dresses; Berthas, Sash Ribbons and Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Flowers, Feathers, Honiton Lace square, Garibaldies, made up Sashes; Black Grenadine, Serge, Black Silk, White Silk, Brillanté, Bournous, Jackets, Lace Fishus, Silk Fishus, Coloured Velvets, Black Velvet, Fringes, Tassels, Black Lace Tunic, Riding Habit, White Grenadine Robes, Limerick Lace Square, Bridal Wreaths, Tulle falls, Lace Handkerchiefs, Pocket Fans, Combs, Ornaments for Hair; Material for Opera Cloaking, Chignons, Frizettes, Velvet Hats, made up Bonnets, Infants' Christening Robe, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Bonnets, Hats, Cambric Trimmings, Babies' Bodies.

Every requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art.

Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ....(Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,, ,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,, ,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale........Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale ....White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice (to arrive)	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	,,	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	,,	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	,,	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN ....Green capsule	,,	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule	,,	15	8	9	0
MEDOC ....White capsule	,,	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	,,	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU Des ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Fred. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1	doz.
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's well known Wines—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 27 and 29 per doz.	
,, Very Pale	,, 27	,,
Port, Superior in Quarts	,, 27	,,
,, in Pints	,, 14	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ayala Albrecht Champagne, No. 1 Rs. 28 per dozen.
,, 2 ,, 26 do.
,, 3 ,, 24 do.

United Vineyard Proprietor Co's Cognac.

Bass' Beer, bottled by Purt of London, unquestionably the best Pale Ale imported.

Hodson White, Zinc, Paints, and Varnishes.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

La londe Frere's		
ST. JULIEN	Rs. 12	per dozen
MARGAUX	,, 17	,, ,,
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	,, [illegible]	,, ,,
OLD COGNAC	,, 20	,, ,,
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	,, 25	,, ,,
Domingo D'Almeida Soares'		
PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,, ,,
Do. 1827 Do	,, 24	,, ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 1st OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (L'D).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s
SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out
Pints, per bottle,........10 Annas. Per doz........Rs. 6 0
Quarts ,, ,, ...1 Rupee. ,, ,, ...,, 10 0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle,...... 1 Rupee. Per doz........Rs. 12 0
Quarts ,, ,, ...1-12 ,, ,, ...,, 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee. Per doz........Rs. 10 0
Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

	Rs.
"Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case	15
The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case	30
Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts	35
Ditto Ditto large size	40
The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case	70
The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case	60
Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate	70

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

653rd EDITION.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
PIANOFORTE,
Newly Enlarged and Improved;
CONTAINING
ALL THE REQUISITE PRECEPTS AND EXAMPLES ON RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, FINGERING, &c.,
AND ILLUSTRATED BY
144 Exercises,
70 Preludes and Favourite Airs,
12 Chants,
AND
Ball Vocal pieces, with Piano Accompaniment;
Embracing also four new exercises composed expressly for this edition,
AND
Additional Valuable Lessons selected and arranged from the works of all the Great Masters.
Price Rupees 3.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
IN CASES

	Rs.
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, Indian rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory line on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler	160 0
Handsome French polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed, needle pointed Instruments, as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers, with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, Ivory sector, Ivory rule, and 6 inch Ivory protractor	135 0
A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box	120 0
A French Polished Rosewood-box, containing a set of Electrum Instruments as follows:—6 inch sector jointed needle pointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory ruler, and Ivory sector	110 0
A Rosewood Box containing precisely similar set without the needle points	100 0
A French Polished Mahogany box of best German silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, a set of spring bows, 2 Ivory handle pens, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory sector, and Ivory ruler	75 0
Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of German Silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory sector, Ivory protractor and Ivory ruler	50 0
A Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of brass Instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, Ivory handle pen, box wood 6 inch protractor, and ebony parallel ruler	25 0

SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which is well adapted as a Present.

Proportional Compasses, German Silver, in neat Morocco cases	25 0
Pocket Turn in compass, Electrum, in a Morocco case	26 0
Napier Compass, Electrum, in case, very compact	22 0
Hair Dividers, Electrum, 5 inch	7 0
Do. do. 6 inch	8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes......from Rs. 3 to Rs.	7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3 0
Ivory do. do.	3 6
Do. do. jointed	4 0

DIPPING PENS, DRAWING PINS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c., &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' OFFICES.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.
J. NEUBERG.

COUNTRY-MADE TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash.
J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash
J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, WALL PAPERS, GOLD BEADINGS, HAND GLASSES, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.
J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.
J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 28 per cask of 8 dozen pints.
9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

FRESH STOCK OF VERY BEST STATIONARY.

	Rs.	as.
NOTE PAPER, White Linear, per pack	1	8
Ditto, Coloured, per box	1	8
FOOLSCAP, best ruled, per quire	0	10
Do. best French	0	6
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, blue Linear, per quire	0	12
LETTER PAPER, Cream laid, per quire	0	8
Do. do. Linear ,,	0	12
LADIES' VISITING CARDS, per pack	0	12
GENTLEMEN'S ditto ,,	0	8
LETTER COPYING BOOKS of various size and sorts.		
COPYING BOOKS, Blank ruled, Foolscap and Quarto size.		
GUM, prepared, in bottles, price each	1	0
PEN MENDERS, each	5	0
MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS of sorts, per box	1	0
GILLOT'S ditto ,, ,,	1	8
Packets of GREEN and RED RIBBONS for attaching papers, per packet	0	8
BAZAAR BOOKS, each	1	8
ENVELOPES of all sizes, colours, and sorts.		
TRACING PAPER, per sheet	1	12
INKSTANDS, DATE MARKERS, and SLATES in great variety		

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL.

WORLD OF FASHION for August	0	12
LE FOLLETT	1	0
LONDON and PARIS FASHION for August	0	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.
THE "HOME NEWS," BY EVERY MAIL.

WE are now prepared to register orders for the supply of all ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. List of prices, &c., can be had on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

[illegible] lakhs of 4 per cent Government [illegible] out by the sale of the Elphinstone Land Company [illegible] sold at Rs. 98 1/16 for two months, time. Inquiry for Back Bays at Rs. 569 for cash. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
20,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	627½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	221¼
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1720
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1015
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	658
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1215
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	620
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	800ps.	Colaba Press Co	11,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,590
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	10 p c.	Bombay United	740
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	200
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,3[illegible]0
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	950
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½		Do. China	5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
			East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	565
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Chin	60 Do. do	224

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills ...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113
Five per cent.	108¾
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103¾

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Symons, Lieutenant, 105th M. L. I., on sick leave, from England.
Maillard, Captain, 16th Lancers, on duty, from Beypore.
Rudge, Captain, 10th Foot, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Biddulph, Captain, 2-19th Regiment, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Heaviside, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Maillard, Captain, 16th Lancers, on duty, to England.
Battersby, Major, 60th Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.
Rudge, Captain, 10th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Symons, Lieutenant, 105th M. L. I., to join, to Meerut.
Sartorius, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to France.
Biddulph, Captain, 2-19th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Hay, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Haig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.
Stovell, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 28th September, 1869.

G. O. C. No. 372 of 1866 is cancelled, with reference to Article 97 of the Indian Articles of War.

The Acting Superintendent of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

In accordance with G. G. O. No. 606, of 1869, the undermentioned man, employed in the Barrack Department, is transferred to the Unattached List:—

No. 2,487 Private R. Lambert, 108th Foot.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 19 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Sept. 23.
	Faze Allum	Costa	Bangkok, July 13.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Krishna (s)	[illegible]radock	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship City of Paris, Jack, to Colombo.
Ship John O'Gaunt, Donnan, to Alleppie.
Ship Lord Clyde, Ellis, to Singapore.
Ship Mayaram Dayaram, Nacoda, to Singapore and Siam.
Ship Muzuffer, Sanders, to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool.
Ship Balkamah, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24 General Caulfield ... Moon ... Gopaulpore.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language). Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Oct. 2	Saturday	Nov. 13
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 23	,,	Dec. 4
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 11
,,	Nov. 6		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct. 1	Friday	Nov. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 10

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Oct. 1	Friday	Nov. 26
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

9th October | 4th December.
6th November.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

October 4th. | December 6th.
November 5th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Oct. 2nd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Oct. 1st.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	...	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	..

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., [illegible] pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

[illegible]AJEE—September 23rd, at Gowalla Tank, the wife of [illegible]ehrjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Esq., Assistant Commissioner [illegible] Customs at Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH—September 28th, at Bar House, Mazagon, William Arthur Smith.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PETTIGREW—September 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, Senior Chaplain, of a son.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

DAUN—September 16th, at Kamptee, at the residence of Mr. G. Macqueen, the widow of the late Major James Daun, Retired List, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

McRAE—September 18th, at Neemuch, the wife of J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division, of a daughter.

RAWLINS—September 19th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Rawlins, 1st Goorkha L. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SEWELL—September 22nd, at Meerut, Dudley, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Sewell, aged 13 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

WE know it is intended that the Cotton Frauds Act shall pass, and pass in time for the re-organization, before December, of a department which is an excrescence on the ordinary administration. It is to pass also in a form which will satisfy the exigencies of a department which will still need the powerful aid, through all its ramifications, of the regular government to which it has been tacked. Criticism, therefore, will be useless for any practical purposes, since there is a majority in Council determined to satisfy the promoters of the measure. Nevertheless it is never desirable that any legislation, however triumphant, which seriously affects principle or which bears on the welfare of the people should pass unchallenged by such public opinion as there is in India. On this present occasion public opinion has been rather hardly treated. The opposition to the original bill was so great that its promoters felt bound to refer it to a select committee. The result was that a milder bill was framed, and there was a notion abroad, incorrect as it turns out, that the milder bill would pass, or that the law would stand unaltered. That has not been so. The mild bill has been amended into a stringent bill; but we are not aware that the opponents of a stringent bill have been allowed any opportunity to discuss the altered clauses. It has been determined to create a new species of fraud, and whereas under the existing Act the fact must be proved that mixing is fraudulently and dishonestly done, under the new bill there may be fraud which is not fraudulent or dishonest. An undefined or loosely defined offence is created, and if the ryots or up-country dealers were as rich as the merchants we should imagine that the clause would be a good thing for the lawyers. On the face of it the omission of the terms will be a great convenience to the officers of the Cotton Department, but surely that is queer penal legislation which, as a preliminary to punishment for fraud and dishonesty, renders it needless to prove that there has been any dishonesty or fraud. But, as we have said, it is useless to dispute with fore-ordained conclusions.

It is far more important to keep the general question well in mind. Mr. White said what was perfectly correct when he pointed to the inefficacy of preceding penal legislation. It has not been, and it is avowed that it has not been, efficacious. Great improvements have taken place, but we have as much right to say that they were brought about by indirect causes as that they are solely the fruits of the Act of 1863. Indeed, we believe that the indirect causes, familiar to all who study the course of great trades, have been more efficacious than the fear, itself an indirect cause, inspired by an undefined dread of penal legislation. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, as we pointed out at the time, described in his admirable report the great conditions, altogether independent of Acts and Regulations, which had emancipated the cultivation of cotton in the Central Provinces, and there is no reason to suppose that the causes be referred to—improved communications and high prices which liberated the ryot from the soucar—were limited to the districts under his control. That which produces fraud in the cotton trade is similar to that which produces it in other trades. The business is subject to great expansion and contraction. When an extensive demand ensues persons connected with the trade try to make the most of all they possess, good, bad, and indifferent. The temptation of gain overcomes fear of the possible consequences, and the result is often deception. During the Crimean War, and under stress of demand, a large number of gunboats were built for Government in private yards, and many proved to be worthless in a few years. In a time of great demand for cotton the penal act is put to the test, and it fails. Every fresh failure gives rise to a cry for new devices, new Acts, fresh additions to the staff to work them; and there are few Governments which are proof against the bait of increased patronage. The whole mode of proceeding, we submit, is wrong; either we should leave offences to the ordinary operation of the law, or if the law is defective; if, for instance, the definition of fraud does not cover fraud in the cotton trade we should amend the definitions, and improve the procedure. In the present case nothing of the sort has been done. On the contrary a special Act has been devised, special offences invented, and the Courts are to be asked to punish men against whom it is not necessary to prove a criminal motive or intention! Theft, embezzlement, coining, forgery, murder are defined crimes, but what is a cotton fraud?

His Excellency the Governor, who is one of the keenest supporters of the bill, justifies his action on the ground that the interests of the State demand special legislation applicable to traders in cotton. We fully admit that it is the duty of the State to repress and punish fraud by all means, and to preserve so large a source of wealth to the community as the cotton trade. But, we submit that the repression and punishment of fraud can be best performed under the general law of fraud, so amended, if that be needed, as to include frauds in cotton dealings. And here we come upon what we consider the original error of Government—the great change in 1863, when the duty of looking after the interests of the State was transferred from the ordinary administration to a department only indirectly connected with it. That error was committed by the Government of Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Campbell showed, in his historical speech, that for twelve years, while the business of preventing adulteration and punishing fraud, lay with the administration, that fraud was prevented and cotton not adulterated. How was that done? Pretty much in the way that it has been done in the Central Provinces—by the Government itself. And the reason is plain. The Collectors and their aids, Native and European, have an authority and power which no extraneous body of cotton inspectors can ever acquire. No doubt the extensive demand arising out of the failure of the American supplies would have tasked severely the direct and legitimate agency of the Collectors. But we have no reason to suppose that they would not have been equal to the emergency, that they would not soon have learned to cope with it, that they would not have nipped the tendency to adulterate and defraud in the bud. The original error was in substituting machinery created by the Act of 1863 for the proposal of Mr. Ellis, who would have given the work to the known and accredited agents of Government. His Excellency the Governor said the principle of the bill is no novelty; true, but the novelty was the grafting of a parasite upon the Government of the country, for which of course the present regime is not responsible. No doubt it would be extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to revert to the legitimate methods in operation anterior to 1863; but that is not a reason for the passing of an Act which, while it may work harshly on the ryots, can never work so effectively as the proper and settled machinery of Government in India If it be proved that the interests of the State demand unusual attention to cotton cultivation and cotton dealings, that is an additional reason why so delicate a task should be performed directly by the State, whose agents have the strongest motives for protecting the cultivator and looking after his well-being. Mr. Tucker was severely rebuked because he referred to a very possible consequence of the operation of this Act; but he was quite right, for the painful results he described are involved in the working of this extraordinary measure. There *is* great probability that it will be productive of oppression, extortion, and corruption, the more especially as it is not to be worked by those who have the greatest interest in seeing that justice is done to all under their control. However, as we have said, the bill will pass; Lancashire, perhaps, will rejoice; and those who desire to please Lancashire will be able to point to the energetic action of the Bombay Government as evidence of the immense enlightenment now shown by the rulers of Western India.

THE Rev. C. Walford, M.A., has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 25th inst.

LIEUT. WILLIAM TUFNELL KEAYS, having completed twenty years' service, has been appointed Captain from the 20th inst.

IT is stated that Sir Donald McLeod is after all about to accomplish his projected trip to Cashmere, there being no longer any fear of famine in the Punjaub.

WE learn from a private letter that the weather at Simla cleared up on the 23rd, the day before the Fine Art Exhibition opened. Report spoke highly of the collection, and the names of Colonels Baigrie and Fane are said to be at the top of the list.

THE Viceroy, we learn from the "Pioneer," will leave Simla about the 16th October for Meerut, Moradabad, Nynee Tal, Raneekhet and Almorah. His Excellency proposes to reach Calcutta before the end of the first week of November.

OUR Umballa contemporary states that the preparations for the Duke of Edinburgh—not for the Agra Durbar—still continue to be made. It is understood that nothing has been heard at the head quarters of Government of His Royal Highness having been recalled to England, or of any intention on his part not to visit India.

LORD LAWRENCE.

WE are happy to be in a position to state that the Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved that the annuity of £2,000, granted to Sir John Lawrence by the East India Company for the term of his natural life, shall be continued to his eldest son, or other next successor to the title, in consideration of Sir John Lawrence's great services and long and distinguished career, and to provide for the dignity of the peerage which makes him Lord Lawrence.—*Mofussilite.*

PASSENGERS BY THE CARNATIC.

THE following is the latest list of passengers booked for the Mail by the Carnatic. It is taken from the *Home News* of the 3rd August:—

FOR BOMBAY.—*From Southampton.*—Major G. Pearse, Mr. T. A. Thompson, Miss F. R. Cameron, Mr. P. D. Alexander, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Mr. J. F. Ravenshaw, Mr. W. Good, Mr. C. G. Warren, Mr. A. Morton, Mr. Cuppage, and Mr. S. R. Fidding.

From Marseilles—Major Champain, Mr. L. Clark, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Mr. G. Preese, and Mr. Preston.

From Suez—Mr. Steutz, Mr. Andrea, and Captain Pope.

FOR MANGALORE.—Captain R. A. Cole.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 17TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

There is a better demand in the Manchester Market.

7lb Shirtings 9s. 3d.
8¼ ,, 11s.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

The ship Accrington has arrived from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH SEPT., NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	55,000 bales.	
,, ,, ,, Surats	39,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	17,000	,,(?7,000)
,, ,, ,, Surats	30,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	460,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	295,000	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, at London	37,625	,,

Price of Fair Dhollera 10 1/16d.
The Cotton Market opened steady.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 31st ultimo reached Suez yesterday.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

KOTREE is being deserted. Cholera has broken out in a virulent form among the native inhabitants, and is numbering its victims by dozens daily. The drainage of the place is reported to be very defective, and most of the houses occupied by natives are in a filthy condition, with much ordure within their precincts—a state of things by no means creditable to the local authorities. At Hydrabad too, the disease is playing sad havoc, the mortality among the civil population being at the rate of eight or nine daily. The Collector of the district, however, is unremitting in his efforts towards the adoption of effectual measures for the mitigation of the scourge without creating alarm, which, on such occasions, is apt to degenerate into panic, and thus do more harm than good. On Major Wallace's suggestion the Municipal Commissioners have apportioned the town and its suburbs into six divisions, each of which is in charge of a European member whose duty it is to visit, in company with two Native Commissioners, every road and alley from 5 till 9 A.M., and personally supervise the carrying out of conservancy arrangements, and see that the residents do not neglect the means and appliances at their command to prevent accumulations of dirt and rubbish within their houses. Chemical disinfectants are freely used wherever necessary, and every precaution is taken to prevent those suffering from cholera from holding any communication with the healthy. There can be no doubt that but for these measures, which reflect the highest credit upon Major Wallace and his assistant, Mr. Patton, as also upon the other members of the Municipal Commission, the mortality among the inhabitants would have been far greater than it is, and the disease would have manifested itself among the European troops long before this. A word of praise is due to the Civil Surgeon of Hydrabad as well. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Holmested is pronounced to be a medical officer of great promise, and possessing scientific and professional acquirements of a high order. His unwearied attentions to the sick at the present juncture, and the assistance afforded by him to the local officials, to root out if possible from the dwellings of the poor as well as the rich every predisposing cause having a tendency to foster contagion, have won for him the respect and affection of the whole native community; and it is to be hoped his services will in due time be brought to the notice of Government. The conduct of the authorities at Hydrabad are worthy of imitation in Kurrachee, especially as cholera is gradually making its way here. Three deaths have already occurred in the city, and unless preventive measures are adopted in time, the number is likely to swell before long. We have had abundance of rain within the past few days, but the heat is still intense and suffocating, and the natives predict a great deal of sickness and suffering during next month.

We are to have a *Sind Official Gazette* from the 2nd proximo. On the 9th of last month, Sir William Merewether addressed the Accountant General at Bombay, forwarding him a memorandum on the subject of issuing such a publication, together with the opinions of the Acting Judicial Commissioner (Lieutenant-Colonel Widdicombe) and of the Collector of Kurrachee (Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert) thereon. The Accountant General submitted the correspondence to Government, who, after a little consideration, sanctioned the adoption of Sir William's suggestion, directing, however, that all orders, &c., should be translated in the vernacular, and each Mooktyarkar's office supplied with a copy of the *Gazette*. In the prospectus issued by the Commissioner it is stated that Mr. T. Gardner has been appointed superintendent of the *Gazette* (which will be published every Saturday); that except under special circumstances, such for instance when the Law, or the practice of Courts of Law, direct otherwise, all advertisements on the public service will be inserted in it, and all orders published in it shall be considered to have the same force as if they had been communicated through the usual official channels; and that private advertisements will also be inserted at the rate of one anna per line in both English and Sindhee. The last clause has evoked some very depreciatory commentaries among our tradesmen, both European and Native; for it means simply this,—that the Commissioner of this Province, Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., & C.B.,—hitherto the admired of all admirers, and the cynosure of all eyes,—will henceforth cast his dignity aside, and enter into direct competition with the private printing offices at Kurrachee;—in plainer words, that he will take the bread out of the mouth of the proprietors of the local presses, so that they may ere long have no alternative left but to pack up their goods and chattels, and depart to some other country, leaving the field entirely to the proconsul of Sind! There is no objection to the local Government turning its own printer, but it has certainly no righ to interfere with private trade. Possibly we shall next hear of a tailor's shop and a millinery establishment under the walls of the gubernatorial palace, and both superintended by the Assistant Commissioners!

The second of the series of "Penny Readings" for this year was given last Tuesday. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a large and attractive audience. An excellent quintet, consisting of airs from "Der Freischütz," was the opening piece, and it was admirably played by the members of the band of the 21st Fusiliers. It was followed by a glee, "All among the Barley," which was so well rendered, that the audience demanded its repetition amid general applause. The singers were Dr. Martin, Lieutenant Cruickshank, R.A., Mr. McHinch of Messrs Fleming and Co., Lieutenants Perkins and Brown of the 21st Fusiliers, and one of the ladies of the station whose kindness in taking a part was appreciated by all present. Charles Mackay's spirit-stirring piece, "Inkerman," was read by Captain Grant, our Acting Session Judge; after which the wives of two soldiers of the 21st made their appearance on the platform, and sang a duet, "Come under my Plaidie," in a manner that elicited a perfect salvo of applause from all parts of the hall. The second reading, "The Frenchman and the Proverbs," by Mr. Holland, schoolmaster of the 21st, afforded general merriment. Another glee, "Hail smiling Morn," was exquisitely rendered by the same vocalists who had favoured us with "All among the Barley." The third reading, Thackeray's "Chronicle of the Drum," by Lieutenant Perkins of the 21st, was well received. This was followed by a song, "The Six Foot Life Guardsman," by Corporal Duffy of the 21st. The fourth reading, "The Starling," by Dr. Norman M'Leod, was cruelly murdered by a color sergeant of the 21st. The poor man had evidently never appeared before a large assembly before; and ere he had half gone through the piece, there was such a loud demonstration of *applause* in the gallery, that he had to make his exit without finishing it. A comic song, "Shabby Genteels," by Private Whyatt of the 21st, brought the entertainment to a close. Owing to indisposition, the reverend secretary to the "Penny Readings" committee (Mr. Walford) was unable to attend, and consequently the arrangements in respect to seats, &c., were entrusted to Captains Phelps and Fletcher. Mr. Walford, it is feared, will have to leave Kurrachee before long, as his health has been very bad for some time past.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 21st Sept., compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office Rs.	6,48,0[illegible]	8 3	increase.
,, ,, Branches ,,	13,31,221	10 6	decrease.
Other Deposits ,,	8,65,573	1 7	increase.
Bank Post Bills ,,	2,40,312	3 9	increase.

ASSETS.

Govt. Securities Rs.	7,850	0 0	increase.
Loans on Govt. Securities ,,	87,3[illegible]0	0 0	increase.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	decrease.
Mercantile Discounts ,,	2,76,[illegible]47	[illegible]	increase.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office ,,	27,62,003	[illegible]	increase.
,, Branches ,,	26,05 671	3 3	decrease.

ENGLISH NEWS TO 3RD SEPT.

[FROM THE "HOME NEWS" OF SEPT. 3, RECEIVED BY THE S.S. NEERA.]

GOVERNMENT STORES.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has engaged the undermentioned ships for the conveyance of Government stores:—The Hotspur, 1142 tons, for Madras: the Lord Warden, 1207 tons, for Calcutta; the Zoroaster, 1207 tons; the Reigate, 1032 tons; and the Cingalee, 799 tons, for Bombay; the St. Lawrence, 1094 tons, for Calcutta; the Excelsior, 494 tons, for Kurrachee; the Scimitar, 1188 tons, for Bombay; the Lady Egidia, 1239 tons, for Calcutta; and the Mars, 721 tons, for Madras.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ADVICES from Suez describe the cutting of the dyke to admit the water of the Red Sea into the dry canal which extends as far as Chalouf. The party proceeded in steam launches from Suez, and after some slight official ceremonies the dyke was cut; but to fill this section a flow during six or seven days will be required. When it shall have been filled the water will be let into the Bitter Lakes, and then, it is said, the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean will, for the first time, actually mingle. With regard to the Bitter Lakes, there seems to be no doubt they are five metres below the level of the Mediterranean, and at the present time, with the steam flowing from that side, the rise is not more than three centimetres a day. But the flow from the Red Sea is expected to be stronger than that from Lake Timsah, and it is accordingly calculated that on its waters being admitted the rise will for some time be at more than double its present rate; still, taking all things into account, it is thought that 100 days may be required; and, looking at the works to be finished from Serapeum to Lake Timsah, an opinion is expressed that the complete opening with as much as eight metres of depth throughout can scarcely be hoped for by the 17th of November, the appointed day.

LADY BYRON'S STORY.

THE allegation of Lady Byron, as conveyed through Mrs. Stowe, is the terrible one that Byron had formed an intimacy of an incestuous character, and that the other party was a close relation by blood. It is stated that this was to be maintained after his marriage, which was to be a screen as it were between the public and the guilty pair. We are not inclined to discuss the details of the explanation, which is no doubt open to correction on certain points of date and other *minutiæ* of importance. It may be that an opinion which has hitherto been confined to a few will become that of the world. At present the discussion seems to limit itself to the question whether there was anything in the silly and exaggerated sentimentalities of the poor old Italian woman, whom booksellers tempted to sell her valueless reminiscences, to justify Mrs. Stowe in coming forward with a loathsome tale. The American papers are very severe with her, and the gushing class among them, with whom Byron is of course an idol, are indignant that his fame should be blurred and blotted; but no words need be wasted on these young gentlemen. We own that the other consideration appears to us to have much weight, and it is charitable to suppose that Mrs. Stowe did not know into what absolute oblivion the countess's absurdities had fallen within a month after their issue.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

THE majority of the Harvard crew, with the Secretary of the Boat Club, Mr. Blaikie, arrived on Sept. 1 in Liverpool, from London, and in the evening they dined at the residence of the American consul, the Hon. Mr. Dudley, in prince's-park. On Sept. 2 Messrs. Loring, Faye, and Blaikie left the Mersey for New York, in th Inman Company's steamer City of Antwerp. A large number of gentlemen were present at the landing-stage n the afternoon, desirous of seeing the departure of the Harvard men.

Mr. F. Willan, of the Oxford crew, writes to explain how it happens that while all the papers reported the International Boat-race to have been won by three or four lengths, the judge has decided that the victory was only gained by a length and three-quarters. "Just below the ship at Mortlake," Mr. Willan writes, "we were as near as I could judge four or five lengths in front, but here a row-boat (which had been mentioned as throwing us out of our course) caused us to lose about a length. We of course expected, as we had started a certain distance above the Aqueduct, to row an equal distance above the ship; but after rowing about that distance and finding we had not yet reached the judge, we began to think whether the flag-boat might not have been forgotten. I myself looked round and could see nothing of it; we even called to some people in a boat to know where it was, and they said they could not see it; so we paddled on and eventually came to it, so far on that we kept on grumbling and talking as we rowed along, and I even said to Mr. Yarborough, "I vote we stop, for I am not going to row much further." All this time we were rowing leisurely, as the race was safe, but the Harvard men were still rowing on hard with that pluck and determination with which they rowed all through the race, and it may therefore be readily conceived that they gained on us considerably, and the fiat of the judge is doubtless correct."

Sir Aubrey Paul, the judge, writes to the several papers, asking to correct an error in the statement of the distance by which the race was won. He says it should be "half to three quarters of a length clear." These conflicting opinions can only be reconciled on the supposition that the stoppage and detour the Oxford boat were compelled to make in order to avoid the sculler, who so disgracefully obstructed their progress, must have lost them upwards of two lengths in the last 100 yards, as they were, beyond all doubt, three clear lengths in advance of Harvard just before they reached the ship at Mortlake.

It is satisfactory to hear that the American papers, which comment at considerable length upon the boat race, express great satisfaction at the fair play and hospitality received by the Harvard crew in England. They also express a hope that the Oxford crew will visit America, and assure them of a cordial welcome.

DINNER TO THE HARVARD AND OXFORD CREWS.

THE London Rowing Club, as the representative of English rowing, on August 30, gave a dinner at the Crystal Palace to the Oxford and Harvard crews. Upwards of 120 members of the London Rowing Club and their friends were present.

After the dinner was concluded, the fireworks took place, and they were of a most brilliant description, several of the set pieces being in honour of the rowing clubs. The company therefore broke up to witness the display, and assembled afterwards in the dining-room.

Mr. Layton, the president, first gave, "The Health of Her Majesty," followed by that of, "The President of the United States." The next toast was delegated to Mr. Charles Dickens, who, upon rising, was received with very great applause.

Mr. Dickens said that he had been permitted by the president of the London Rowing Club to propose the next toast, namely, "The Health of the Oarsmen of the Harvard and Oxford Universities." Oxford was only represented by one member, Mr. Willan (cheers), who in spite of difficulties, in spite of family inconvenience, was present. Oxford had given up her position to Harvard in the toast; indeed she seemed glad to offer any advantage or triumph to Harvard whatever except the advantage and triumph of beating her. It is not long since a book appeared in America, giving the lives of 95 gentlemen of Harvard University who entered the American army during the Civil War and who died in that cause. Not less to be admired, not less to be honoured, were that set of gentlemen who had come over here to challenge the Oxford crew, the flower of English oarsmen. They had lost, but it was no dishonour to them to have been beaten by the best crew that England could put forth. He proposed, "The Healths of Harvard and Oxford," coupled with the names of Mr. Lyman and Mr. Willan.

Mr. Lyman replied, briefly thanking the London Rowing Club for the kindness they had experienced, and saying that they came over here without expectation of winning, and were perfectly satisfied in having rowed a good race.

Mr. Willan said that he was sorry that more of the other members of their crew could not be present, but that their family engagements had taken them away. For himself he could only say that he was proud to have pulled against so good a crew, and he could say that, although he had rowed in many races at Putney, he had never pulled so hard a race in his life.

Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., then proposed, "The Health of the London Rowing Club." He was sure that all the visitors present would feel the obligation they were all under to that body. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. H. Playford proposed, "The Health of the Visitors," and in speaking of the race, said that he considered that the defeat of Harvard resulted mainly from the fact that the crew had not received a proper coaching. He believed that in any future race that Harvard would be properly taken in hand, and that whether the race was on this side of the Atlantic or the other, he hoped that the best men might win.

The party broke up at half-past 10 o'clock, all pleased with the entertainment.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

THE disadvantage of the system of personal government is held by its enemies to have abundantly exemplified in France during the last week. The rumours of the Emperor's illness were spread, contradicted, and spread again, and there was a panic in the funds, and much uneasiness among men who look at public events with other eyes than those of the stock-jobber. Great and very unwise pains were taken to keep the people of France in the dark in regard to the condition of their Sovereign, and the consequence was that certain facts did ooze out, and then the entire statements of the Government press were unfairly discredited. The truth was that the Emperor was very ill and low, and that on one day he was confined to his bed. The habit of not trusting the people prevailed, and the frank and trustworthy bulletin which would have been affixed at St. James's in similar circumstances was not put out, and Paris grew suspicious and irritable. It was said, perhaps not unjustly, that when a ruler has made his own life of such enormous value to his subjects, their apprehensions ought not to be played with. The Regent and the Heir Apparent were both far away, the mind of France had been grievously agitated by political events, and it was important to know whether there was danger of a crisis. Some persons urged that the Emperor ought not to have allowed the proceedings of the commission on the Senatus-Consultum to draw and draggle on, leaving the nation exposed to all the chances that attend a great and unsettled question, but these latter reclamations have less basis than the former. The magnitude of the proposed changes, and the necessary interposition of the Councils, are quite an excuse for the moderate lapse of time which is urged as a grievance. But it will be exceedingly satisfactory to France, and to those who see in the content of France the guarantee of peace in Europe, when the new constitutional arrangement shall have been carried out, and what the French please themselves by calling the "Liberal Empire" shall be established. The feverish state of a society in which the health of a man of no very advanced age certainly, but of no robust endurance can agitate a capital and make true patriots tremble lest false ones should take action, is to be lamented, but better than lamentations are exertions to put an end, as speedily as may be, to a system that is so manifestly unphilosophic in theory and dangerous in practice.

MONEY MARKET.

It is stated that after every arrangement for the new Turkish loan of 12 millions sterling was considered to have been finally conclued on Saturday, August 28, between the government at Constantionple and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, a new difficulty was suddenly interposed which resulted in the entire abandonment of the affair by that institution.

The Board of Trade returns for July purport to show the large increase of £1,646,682, or about 10½ per cent., in the declared value of our exportations, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and also with that of 1867, but it must be repeated that no reliance can be placed on these figures. The increase appears principally under the head of iron manufactures and woollen goods. Among the importations of the month have been 4,109,746 cwt. of wheat, about per 40 cent. of which was from the United States, against 3,010,288 cwt. in July, 1868; and 757,624 cwt. of cotton, of which one third was from the United States, against 719,793 cw in July, 1868.

The Stock markets have been quiet, the attendance of dealers and operators being very limited. Much depression has prevailed on the Paris Bourse, partly through reports of the French emperor's illness and partly from a large over-brought account, and this disposition has affected the stocks dealt in between London and Paris, every day's business being marked by considerable sensitiveness. Another fall in the price of wheat had been "discounted," and it produced no effect. Generally the tendency of the markets is to remain in a state of inaction, and the changes in it are moved by rumours rather than by investments or sales. Railway stocks have been very well supported, the traffic returns favourably influencing the market.

In Submarine shares Anglo-Mediterranean have been in request in consequence of the large weekly receipts of that company. On the other hand French Cable shares receded 1½, on disappointment with regard to the number of messages.

Indian guaranteed stocks are still firm, and in some cases they have further improved.

The tenders for £325,000 in bills on India were received on Sept. 1 at the Bank of England, and the amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £282,000, and Madras £43,000. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d., being 1 per cent. higher than on the last occasion, and tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 30 per cent. These results show an increase in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

It is stated that the traffic of the French Atlantic Cable during the first week it was open produced a net sum for the company of £977, and during the second week £746. The number of messages was 277 and 321 respectively.

The annexed note, addressed to the Secretary new "India, Australia, and China Telegraph Company" by Sir William Thompson, notifies another step towards insuring the prospect of successful submergence:—

"Largs by Greenock, August 30.

"Dear Sir,—A plan for electric testing at sea has recently occurred to me as available with Mr. Varley's form of cable, which will give a security against faults not attainable with any form of cable having metal in its outer covering. According to this plan a fault existing in the coiled part of the cable on board ship, and merely producing an addition to the general leakage scarcely recognisable as due to an incipient fault, will make a sudden and decisive indication after it passes out of the tank, and before it reaches the stern pulley. The alarm will thus be given at the right time to stop the egress of the cable, and cut out the fault with a minimum of risk and delay. The great advantage of this in respect to the complete success of a cable-laying expedition, is amply illustrated by the history of the Atlantic Expeditions of 1865, 1866, and 1869. I hope to give you full details of my plan with experimental proofs of its correctness in good time to allow it to be used in your undertaking.—I remain yours faithfully,

W. THOMPSON."

The Suez Caual Company have issued, in London, officially, the terms and conditions upon which vessels will be allowed to navigate the canal in passing from one sea to the other in compliance with the Act of Concession dated Jan. 5, 1856. There are altogether 11 articles. By the first the navigation of the canal is open to vessls of all nations, provided they do not exceed a certain draft of water. Special conditions are imposed upon steamers; and as to speed, upon all vessels; and provisions is made for the employment of the company's pilots, whose directions are to be followed, but the captain's responsibility for the conduct and movement of his vessel remains. Certain forms have to be gone through at the offices at Port Said or Suez on ship's arrival; and every vessel is to observe certain rules during the passage, one of which relates to lights during night time. The rules as to vessels meeting seem to be clear and definite, and if they are carefully observed, accidents at such times are apparently impossible. Provision is made for cases where vessels from any cause may be detained in the canal; and commanders, among other requirements, are forbidden to anchor unless upon superior order, or upon the request of the pilot, or to cast into the water any filth, ashes, rubbish or, indeed, any object whatever. If any article does happen to fall into the canal, a declaration to that effect is to be at once made to the pilot, who must transmit it to the agent at the nearest station; and the commander of the vessel is prohibited from searching for the object without the direct sanction of the company's agents, and the salvage, however it may be effected, is always to be made at the expense of the ship to which the recovered article will be restored. The dues payable are to be calculated on the real tonnage of the ship, which will be determined according to the ship's papres; and it will be 10 francs per ton, and 10 francs per passenger. Towage 2 francs per ton. Pilotage according to draft of water. If the pilot is detained, he is to be paid 20 francs per day; but vessels anchoring are to have a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the pilotage due. Such are the principal rules, which seem to include every contingency to which the navigation is exposed.

THE SERVICES.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. R. Grant ... Bengal Civil Service, Uncov.
Captain L. B. Bance ... Madras Staff Corps.
Captain F. P. H. Bird ... ,, ,, ,,
Lieut. A. R. T. M'Rae ... Bombay 8th N. I.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut-Col. T. W. Mercer	Bengal Staff Corps,	3 mo.
Lieut-Col. G. Hutchinson	,, ,, ,,	12 ,,
Major H. D. Battye	,, ,, ,,	3 ,,
Lieut. E. Kitson	,, ,, ,,	6 ,,
Lieut-Col. T. Gillilan	Madras ,, ,,	6 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major B. T. Stafford ... Bengal Staff Corps.
Major H. P. Williams ... ,, ,, ,,
Capt. C. E. Stewart ... ,, ,, ,,
Lieut. W. Shepherd ... ,, Engineers.
Surgeon F. S. Sillifant ... ,,
Assist-Surgeon J. C. Shaw. ,,
Apothecary J. Law ... ,,
Col. A. N. Rich ... Madras Infantry.
Captain G. H. Reinecker ... Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut G. R. B. Drummond ... ,, Infantry.
Assist-Surgeon B. Keelan ... ,,

CASUALTY.

Major R. G. M'Gregor, Bengal Retired List, August 27.

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS MARKET.

AUGUST 27.—Shipping yarns are exceedingly flat There is almost a total cessation of business, and merchants appear to have made up their minds not to operate at present. Home trade yarns are difficult of sale, and prices are about ¼d per lb easier than they were at last market. In cloth sellers make no change in their quotations, but there is no doubt the general tone of the market is weaker, and the absence of business is more marked than ever. It fact, there is a total want of confidence in the returns of cotton at Liverpool. In the daily returns transmitted by telegraph to Manchester of sales of cotton men of business were led to believe that very active sales were making in cotton from day to day. The returns have some days been as high as 12,000 bales and upwards, so that the total of the week was expected to approximate to 70,000; but it turns out, on the contrary, that the total sales of the week have only been 38,000, or an average of something under 6,400 per diem. What explanation will be given of this people are at a loss to comprehend, or whether any explanation will be attempted. The daily reports should be simply a record of the total actual sales, but when the daily sale show an average return of 12,000 bales and the weekly return only half that quantity, all faith in them ceases. It would be better that the Liverpool brokers should cease to give any return. We have never seen such blank dismay pictured in the faces of manufacturers and merchants alike as we have seen on the receipt of the weekly report to-day. All confidence appears to be lost for the moment, and people begin to ask what faith is to be placed in the returns of the stock of cotton in Liverpool after this.

AUGUST 28.—A history of the market during the past week would be almost valueless because of the exposure which closes it. It may, however, be briefly explained that owing to the prices of cotton having slowly given way, the sellers of yarns and cloths have held their goods with less firmness, and in yarns and cloths buyers could have operated in some cases at ¼d to ½d. per lb. under the extreme rates of last week. Until yesterday they were quite ignorant of the extreme depression of the Liverpool market which led to the fall in cotton. The daily returns of sales amounting to 10,000 and 12,000 bales, accompanied with falling prices, might appear strange where foul play was suspected, but it was thought all this sort of thing was exploded. A couple of years ago Manchester so energetically protested through the Spinners' Association with Mr. Hugh Mason, as a leading member, against the practice of making false returns of sales, that the Liverpool Brokers' Association appeared to repent, and they promised for the future to supply through their secretary a honest report, to be transmitted by telegraph of the total aggregate sales of cotton for the use of the trade at Manchester. The cotton spinners were so doubtful of this that they did not discontinue to importune the Board of Trade to supplement the report, and their request was thought to be so reasonable, that it was conceded so far as returns of cotton in stock were concerned. Unfortunately the cure is not a cure, and at the close of the present week it is admitted that the returns of sales at Liverpool have been falsified from day to day for seven days, and have amounted each day to little better than half the quantity returned. The result is something like a panic for the present. Manufacturers and spinners have lost all confidence in these returns, and there is no disposition to do business either on the part of seller or buyer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The American papers record the death of a woman in Iowa from fright at an eclipse of the sun.

The post of physician extraordinary to the Queen in Scotland has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. James Begbie, for a long time a successful practitioner in Edinburgh.

The marriages of the Marquis of Blandford and the Marquis of Lansdowne with the Ladies Albertha and Maude Hamilton, daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, will take place in October, at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

A fatal accident took place at Dartmoor on August 30. A tourist—Mr. Winstanley, of London—was driving in the vicinity of Princetown, when his gig capsized, and he was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards. The interval between the accident and his decease was sufficient to enable Mr. Winstanley to make his will.

Miss Rivers, the daughter of the late Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart., who has been continually brought before the Winchester magistrates for assaulting people in the streets, on being brought up again last week, a medical gentlemen certified to her being insane, and the magistrates made an order for her removal to Brislington-house Lunatic Asylum, near Bristol.

The Madrid correspondent of the 'Independance Belge,' writing on the 24th August, says that a new journal has just appeared, entitled the 'Guillotina.' The conductors recommend the permanent establishment of the scaffold upon the public places of the principal towns in Spain, and the execution of many of the inhabitants.

A Belgian journal, the 'Flandre,' of Ghent, says that in consequence of the number of clerical scandals which are constantly occurring throughout Europe, it has not space enough, as a mere weekly paper, to report them. It considers, however, that they ought to be reported, and under these circumstances it announces that it shall henceforth publish a supplement every week devoted entirely to this subject, but intended only for men to read. It will take care, it adds, to give some of the reports in Latin, as a language which is privileged in such matters.

A steamboat captain on one of the American lakes was recently feeling his way along in the dark, when the look-out ahead cried out, "Schooner without a light." It was a narrow escape, and as the steamer passed the schooner, the captain demanded—"What are you doing with your infernal schooner here in the dark without a light?" To his dismay, the skipper, who was a Frenchman, answered, "Vat ze diable you do here viz your old steamboat in three feet of water, eh?" and just then the steamer landed high and dry on a sand bank.

In Scotland there has been a sudden and extreme change of temperature. On Saturday, August 28, about mid-day, the thermometer registered 84 deg. in the shade, but in the evening the wind veered to the east, and Sunday was bitterly cold. On Monday morning it was found that during the night there had been a frost of an intensity rarely experienced in August. The thermometer registered 4 deg. of frost; and dahlias and some other delicate plants were blasted. Potatoes also were blackened, and on many fields all further progress has been stopped, unless a second growth sets in. During the day the temperature was high, the sky was clear, and the sun shone forth with brilliancy.

The investigation of the charge against Professor Risly was continued on September 2 at the Marlborough-street Police-court. The little girl Mason, alleged to have been assaulted, appeared and gave a minute account of the way in which she had been pursued, and of the allurements held out to her by the prisoner to accompany him to the theatre and to different shops and coffee-houses. Her mother's statement showed that the child was not yet 13 years of age. Confirmatory evidence of the testimony of the little girl and of the principal witness was given by two police officers. No attempt was made to refute it. It was intimated on the part of the accused that the defence would be his previous unblemished character. He had no recollection of what had occurred on the day in question, and it was suggested that he was under the influence of liquor. He was committed for trial, but substantial bail was accepted.

A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a Doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funebres, shows that the fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within 23 hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that the winding-sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its fold, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstance of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevails in the neighbourhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.—Carmelita and Ida, from Saigon, at Beachy Head.

August 31.—Nieuwe Waterweg II., from Java, at Folkestone.

Sept. 1.—Agra, from Colombo, at Gravesend; Elise, from Algoa Bay, at Gravesend; Haamstede, from Batavia, at Plymouth; Calderbank, from Algoa Bay, at Plymouth; Theresa, from Rangoon, at Liverpool; Loch Awe, from Port Alfred, at Gravesend; Teviot, from Cochin, at Portland.

Sept. 2.—Catherina, from Maulmain, at Deal; Eleutherea, from Bombay, at Liverpool; Carl and Augustal from Bangkok, at Falmouth.

Sept. 3.—Dilharee, from Bombay, in the Downs.

DEPARTURES.

August 31.—Patrician, for Calcutta, from Liverpool; Estrella de Chilli, for Calcutta, from Liverpool; City of Madras, for Bombay, from the Clyde.

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A NEW FRONTIER POLICY.

(*Pioneer.*)

GREAT mystery is made at Simla regarding the intentions of Government towards the murderous tribes on our Huzara frontier. Nevertheless, by comparing the opinions of various persons whose advice is likely to have been asked, it is possible to form a reasonable conjecture as to what the conduct of Government will actually be. We incline to believe, then, that an entirely now policy will be adopted for curbing the savage borderers. There will be no frontier campaign this cold weather, unless some fresh and great outrage should make it necessary in honour, and therefore in prudence, to postpone all considerations of expense. At the same time we do not imagine that Lord Mayo is a bit more disposed than the haughtiest of his predecessors to sit down calmly under an insult. The belief is held in high quarters, and we shall not wonder if it is acted on, that, instead of the plan pursued of late years—instead of costly expeditions which, with whatever vigour and prudence they were conducted, manifestly produced only evanescent and partial effect—a picked soldier should be appointed, a kind of Lord of the Marches, with very great powers, both military and civil, and with a considerable body of troops at his instant disposal, whose duty should be to follow up without an hour's delay any and every marauder who might violate our territory. Promptitude in resenting all insults would be the principle of this new policy. Instead of big threats for a distant future there will be immediate retaliation. There will be at least the effort to make chastisement follow on the offence as the bullet follows the flash. There is evidently a good front of reason about this plan. Everybody acknowledges that the probability of immediate punishment is the greatest deterrent from offence, and that even a lesser penalty inflicted on the spot and at the time is more impressive than one much greater but longer delayed. But there is no reason why on this new plan the vengeance for being prompt should be any the less sharp. The forces employed in this border service are assumed to be ready to march at an hour's notice, and completely and most efficiently appointed. The difficulty, of course, might be in other times and regions to find the men to carry out the dangerous and delicate duty. The greatest discretion is wanted in rare combination with fiery energy. There is the political danger of attacking the innocent for the guilty, and so of creating enemies instead of punishing them; and there is the military danger of too rashly following the chase into ground so difficult as to leave the bravest troops helpless. But notwithstanding we do not think this difficulty, as it might be in some armies, has any existence in ours. There are a whole group of men up and down India who have "given their proofs" of sense as well as courage, cool and keen, long heads to calculate as well as hot to strike. We presume that each specially exposed portion of the frontier would constitute one of these independent commands or administrations, and there will then be occasion for the selection of several officers from whose noble emulation, in a service offering scope for the highest qualities, the country may anticipate the best results. On the whole the plan looks likely. We hope that if it be tried, it will be tried thoroughly—that the dangerous districts will be removed altogether from the operation of ordinary law, so that the officers in charge may not be hampered with chief courts and technicalities, but may have powers commensurate with the great performance expected from them.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S FIASCO.

(*Pioneer.*)

So far as we are able to gather any distinct comprehension of the late alarming financial discoveries, our position is the following. As regards the year 1868-69, instead of the surplus of about £240,000 assumed in the Budget Estimate by Mr. Massey, or even instead of the considerable, but not enormous, deficit of which Sir Richard Temple announced the expectation in his financial statement a few months ago, the real deficit amounts to more than 2¼ millions. This terrible discovery as to the past year of course inspired distrust with regard to Sir Richard Temple's calculations for the present—a distrust only too well founded. For once, and for the first time for many years, the accounts have been subjected to a thorough investigation, and the result is the almost certainty that instead of Sir Richard Temple's anticipated surplus of £52,000, we shall have at the end of the year another deficit of nearly two millions! Perhaps the most discreditable circumstance, where the whole case is so disgraceful to our Financial Member of Council, is that, although no doubt the fallings off in some branches of the revenue were such as he was not bound to foresee, yet much the greater part of the discrepancy, between his estimates and the dismal reality, is due to what cannot be more mildly characterized than as blundering incompetence. The truth is that for many years the Financial Department of the Government of India has been inefficient. We all knew that Mr. Massey was the idlest of men, but on the other hand no one but a fool could take *him* for one, and it was hopefully assumed that his careless ability would animate and direct the dull industry of his chief subordinates, sufficiently at any rate to guarantee the department from wholesale absurdity. Apparently, however, it did not suffice. Yet, however incompetent the department was in Mr. Massey's days, it has been far worse under Sir Richard Temple. We regret to perceive from the difficulty experienced in obtaining detailed information on Sir Richard's *laches*, that, whether from a sort of corporate loyalty, or from the feeling that the Government at large will share proportionately in the disgrace attaching to the Financial Minister, there seems in the highest quarters a tendency to extenuate that disgrace, and to shield him from the public contempt and indignation he has deserved. There is no fear that Sir Richard Temple will have to expiate his audacity, in assuming an office so much above his ability, too heavily. The present age is far too flabby to be honest in its treatment of bad public servants, unless these happen to be in a low grade of service. Sir Richard will probably be courteously kicked *up*-stairs. It is quite certain that he cannot remain Financial Minister even if he has to be made Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, or Bishop of Bath and Wells, by way of pretext for his removal. But it is a poor satisfaction under the sense of public loss, the postponement or emasculation of great and useful projects, and the prospect of fresh taxation, to demonstrate and trample on the incompetence of an individual. There is probably not a department, nor any branch of one, in which the inconvenience occasioned by the disorder of our finances will not be felt. Everywhere there must be reduction of expenditure. This must be done, if possible, without sacrifice of efficiency, but it must be done in any case. Nothing obviously can, under these circumstances, be more senseless than to howl over this or that reduction, over this or that admirable enterprise crippled or postponed. Every department must submit to suffer in the evil days, but some of course afford much greater scope for retrenchment than others. Thus there will be very large reductions in the public works expenditure. It is believed that a great saving may be effected in the cost of the army without diminishing our strength by a single British soldier. In this respect we are assured no perilous suggestions of economy will be entertained; but under some other heads of military expenditure it has been long felt that there has been much extravagance. The civil charges also are being subjected to equally rigid scrutiny, and considerable reductions have already been announced in them. How far this sudden reduction of expenditure will avail to effect a sudden repair of the existing dilapidations, that is, what effect they will have in reducing the deficit for the present year, cannot of course be calculated at present; but we are assured that the thorough sifting and overhauling to which all the accounts of the empire have been subjected will secure a permanent reduction of expenditure, without any necessary loss of efficiency, of nearly two millions per annum. Perhaps, therefore, after all India will have lasting cause to rejoice that its finances were muddled for a time by an incompetent Minister.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey 16th and 18th September.

United Kingdom, via Russia 17th, 18th and 19th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	19 8	0 3
" Calcutta	16 21	3 47
" Madras	6 4	5 6

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa. Lt. Owen, 88th Regiment, from London.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 12-12 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted to Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 17th September, 2-2 P.M., via Russia 20th September, 10-15 P.M.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 4 P.M.—Persian line reported right to Tabreez.

KURRACHEE, 29th, 1-15 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semava'r; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 17th September, 2-2 P.M., via Russia 20th September, 10-15 P.M.

BOMBAY.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

POONA RACES.—The settling of the Deccan Monsoon Meeting has been fixed for to-day, at 4 o'clock P.M. The meeting takes place at the Grand Stand.—*Deccan Herald* Sept. 29.

JUSTICES WARDEN AND LLOYD.—We understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd intend to proceed to Calcutta during the October vacation of the High Court.

MR. A. WOLFE, First Class Schoolmaster, Lawrence School, Mount Aboo, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 58 feet 2 in; on the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 5 inches. The rain-fall up to date was 81 inches 9-10ths; last year up to the corresponding date it was 69 inches 7-10ths.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company have confirmed the resolution passed at a previous meeting authorising the liquidator to sell and transfer the property of the Company to a new company to be called the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company.

THE WRECK OF THE BUCENTAUR.—The cargo saved from the wreck of the ship Bucentaur, and also the wreck itself as it now stands, were sold yesterday at the rooms of Mr. Crawford, auctioneer, to Mr. Ebram Ramjee (the same person who bought the Commodore Perry) for the sum of Rs. 52,500. There was a large number of bidders.

THE DECCAN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION was opened yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon in the Bund Garden. A large and fashionable assemblage of visitors were present and the gardens presented a gay and animated appearance. The fruits, flowers, and vegetables exhibited are very fine and well worthy of inspection. Every thing is arranged with the greatest taste and care, and reflects much credit upon those upon whom this duty devolved. The Exhibition continues open during to-day only.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 29.

THE GREAT BARODA JEWELLER.—It will be remembered that about a month and half ago, Bhoychund, a Baroda jeweller, was apprehended at Ahmedabad at the instance of the Gaekwar, for criminal breach of trust, in respect of about two lakhs of rupees belonging to His Highness. The man was tried before the Magistrate at Ahmedabad, and there being no sufficient proof against him, was discharged. We now see from the *Ahmedabad Summachar*, that Colonel Barr, Resident at Baroda, addressed a letter to Government, placing the whole circumstances of the case before them, and requesting that the matter be re-investigated. The reply was that they could not interfere in the matter.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED meetings of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations were held on Monday and Tuesday when "the Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay" was considered in detail, and some verbal alterations made. On Tuesday, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell moved several amendments which were passed almost intact with the exception of the one which provided:—"It shall not be lawful for any person to engage or employ himself in the repairing of saw gins in the collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum, unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of qualification for such employment from the Superintendent for the time being of the Government Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, or from such other officer as Government may appoint on that behalf, and whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence." This was expunged, and the Council adjourned to Monday, when the third reading of the bill will be proceeded with. We stated in error yesterday that the motion was that the bill be read a *third* time; it should, of course, have been the second.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 29th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west hazy, thermometer 85, rainfall 21 cents.

CANNANORE, 29th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 30·036, rainfall 52 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th, 10-50 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 79.

CARWAR, 29th, 9-55 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 30·08, rainfall 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light westerly, thermometer 86, barometer 30.

LOCUSTS IN SIND.

THE following letter was placed at the disposal of the press yesterday:—

From the Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur; to the Commissioner in Sind.

Political Superintendent's office, Camp Hydrabad, 11th September 1869.

SIR,—In reply to your endorsement No. 2216 dated 9th inst., I have the honour to inform you, that locusts are throughout the zillah of Thurr and Parkur and they are desolating the crops, the grass, and stripping the trees of their leaves and bark.

The eggs first deposited have hatched, and the ground is covered with young locusts, but these have done no damage to the crops as they cannot fly;—the people consequently being able to keep them off their crops by digging trenches round their fields and destroying them by burning rubbish upon them when trapped therein.

The old locusts have again returned to the talookas of Nuggur, Mittee, Deepla and Chachra, and have deposited a fresh supply of eggs, which will after the usual time (21 days) hatch. The crops have been damaged by them.

The cultivators are much depressed, have already in the Deepla talooka made two sowings, and now their crops in all probability will be devoured by the locusts, to destroy which is an utter impossibility.

The locusts appear to prefer sand hills to the plain. They have frequently visited the plains, but the damage done there by them is simply nominal.—I have, &c.,

G. B. TYRWHITT, Major,
Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—A copy of these papers to be sent to the Government of India, in continuation of those forwarded to them on the 1st inst.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—29TH SEPT.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

CHOWKAR KELLOTTEE KOOMJEE AHMED KAKA VS. HAJEE BIN MAHOMED CURRIM.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 460, the amount of house rent due by defendant to plaintiff from 1st May to 31st August 1869 per month, being four months, at the rate of Rs. 115 per month.

Mr. Lynch for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

The Court, on the evidence before it, gave verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

MAHOMED KHAN ISMAEL KHAN VS. HAFIZ DAOOD BIN HAFIZ FAKEER MAHOMED.

Mr. Jehanghier for plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for defendant.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 85, for money lent to defendant in August 1868, and an amount of interest due on a bond executed by defendant to plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 on 31st August 1868.

The Court gave verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 20.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—29TH SEPT.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

A LOAFER IN TROUBLE.—William Royley, a European loafer, was charged with stealing, on the 25th inst., one silver watch with a chain, of the value of Rs. 45, belonging to Mr. H. Freeman. It appears that on the morning of the 25th inst., the complainant went to take his bath and put his watch on a table. Before this he saw the prisoner loitering about on the road. When he came out to take his watch, he missed it. The matter was reported to Mr. Wainright, European constable, who arrested the prisoner. The accused admitted the offence, and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Cullian Fuckeerjee, a buggy driver, was charged with cruelly torturing an animal on the Breach Candy road, and was fined Rs. 15.—Buddoo Raggoo, a cartman, was fined Rs. 10, for torturing a bullock at Dadur yesterday.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS,

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER.)

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.

Rain fell more or less in almost all the villages of the collectorate. Crops were doing well. Cholera prevailed to some extent in a few of the talookas.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.

Owing to a favourable fall of rain the crops were in good condition. The weeding had been nearly completed. The early crops were ready for reaping in some places. District healthy. Fever and dysentry prevailed in a few villages of the Collectorate.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

During the fortnight under report the fall of rain was partial. The khureef crops were, however, in a thriving condition, except in the talookas of Khanapoor, Khutao, Maun, Malseerus and Khundalla, where more rain was wanted. Cholera and fever partially existed in some of the villages.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.

The rainfall was on the whole favourable. The crops were in a thriving condition in all the talookas, excepting those of Bhewndy and Kurjut, where they were reported to be somewhat backward. The state of public health was good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the Cullian, Kurjut, and Panwell talookas. Fever was prevalent to a slight degree in Khalapoor.

ACTION AGAINST MR. MOROBA CANNOBA.

THE Court of the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, was excessively crowded by Marwarees and others on Tuesday last, to hear the result of a suit brought by one Moorar Vusson against Mr. Moroba Cannoba, late a judge, and at present a pleader, of the Court. It is believed that there were more than four hundred Marwarees present in the Court, some standing inside, while others were anxiously waiting outside to see Mr. Moroba coming out of Court. When the ex-judge left the Court, the Marwarees followed him, some whistling, and others hooting after him. When saw so many Marwarees following him, he was a little taken aback and for some minutes stood still. He turned at last and caught hold of two or three of those nearest to him and took them to the police chowkey near the Court, but none of them was placed before the Magistrate yesterday.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 15, being the value of one set of new harness sold to defendant about five months ago; from which plaintiff deducted Rs. 5, value of a set of old harness, exchanged by mutual agreement; the sum sued for being Rs. 10.

The plaintiff said that he sold defendant a set of harness for Rs. 15 and got in part payment a set of old harness, the price of which was fixed at Rs. 5, leaving Rs. 10 due to him on the transaction. His own harness was worth Rs. 80, but he gave it up in consideration of his getting, defendant's, old harness for Rs. 5 only.

Mr. Moroba was called into the witness-box and offered a chair. To the bailiff who brought it Mr. Moroba hinted that he should not cause him a fall by placing the chair beyond his reach, as that would be a sign of bad omen on the day of his first appearance since he resigned the Bench. He wished to set off against the claim of the plaintiff the following:—Rs. 22, the value of two second-hand but serviceable sets of harness, one European and the other Poona made. Mr. Moroba urged that the harness he got was not worth more than Rs. 10. It was not of the description he contracted to get, as the brass mountings used in it were old. Instead of his being indebted to the plaintiff the latter was indebted to him in Rs. 12.

Mr. Moroba cross-examined the plaintiff and his witness at great length. As their answers were not rendered into English to his satisfaction, he told the interpreter to sit down, and himself acted as interpreter in certain parts. The Court gave verdict for defendant. Mr. Moroba applied for costs, saying it was a vexatious suit, but the Judge refused the application. Mr. Moroba said that in that case he would sue the plaintiff for Rs. 12.

THE BHATTIA MERCHANTS COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Connon Chief Magistrate, gave his decision with regard to the information laid by Hurrycurson Jugjeevun, formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased, charging Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee with abetment thereof; and both of them with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank Corporation, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized.

Messrs. McCulloch and Green (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the first defendant; and Mr. Rimington for the second defendant.

Mr. McCulloch said he wished to draw the attention of His Worship to what appeared to be a very gross contempt of Court committed by public papers who possibly were not aware of the serious character of the offences committed by them. In a paper called the *Mitrodaya* published on 29th August, there was an article with reference to this case prejudging the whole question and speaking of it in terms which were calculated to produce an improper effect on the minds of persons who had to deal with it—not only His Worship, but in the event of a certain decision being now given, on other persons. That article was followed by another on the 26th September still more strongly expressing opinions on the case which was at present pending,—waiting His Worship's decision in the first place and perhaps a subsequent decision. And though one could not help thinking that even these native papers ought to know that this was a matter with which they should not interfere, one was surprised to see that a highly respectable and ably conducted newspaper like the *Times of India* should reprint in this mornings issue the article; and he called His Worship's attention to it in a public way, because it was a gross contempt of Court when they found newspapers not only reporting, as they had a right to do, everything that took place, but giving their opinions as the motives of the parties.

The Magistrate replied that he did not think it necessary to make any remark about this;—if the learned counsel thought it necessary to remark on it elsewhere he could exercise his judgment.

The case was then called and,

The Magistrate said—With very great hesitation, and I may almost say reluctance, I have made up my mind to commit this case to the Sessions. I don't know whether Mr. McCulloch will blame me as much as the native papers for saying what I am about to say, but I say—The prosecution is not conceived in any public spirit, nor is it founded on any view of justice with a desire to see *that* publicly administered for the public good. It comes of pure malice, spite, and the bitterest of all quarrels, a domestic feud with, I believe, a woman at the bottom of it. Mr. Scoble has described the witnesses as infamous, and as regards the prosecutor at least the term is well deserved. He is indeed, upon his own showing, a perjured scoundrel, and, whatever may be the end of *this* case, I trust that the justice which he invokes will soon overtake himself. But by the ingenious manner in which the prosecution has been conducted so far, this man gets a kind of corroboration on the several points charged. It is not necessary for me to make any estimate of the value of this corroborative evidence since I have resolved to throw that responsibility upon a Judge of the High Court, and, if he chooses, upon a jury under his guidance. I do not concur in the opinion that there is any stigma cast upon a man by being charged with an offence. The stigma can only come after proof of guilt and conviction. Now I have not said one word, nor will I, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. It is not my business to do so. But after the publicity that has been given to the case, and looking at the apparent interest in it taken by the community, if I may judge by the numbers who have frequented this Court as it has been going on, I should say that if the defendants are as innocent as I hope they are, it must be much more satisfactory to them to have a clear acquittal by the verdict of a jury under the guidance of a Judge of the High Court than that the case should be now dismissed by me here, simply from having had some doubts infused into my mind. I shall only require the defendants to enter into their own recognisances, say in Rs. 10,000 each, to appear at the next Sessions, and it now only remains for me formally to commit. Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, it is my duty to inform you that you now stand committed to take your trial in the High Court at the next Sessions on a charge which will be more formally communicated to you hereafter and which will consist principally I believe of a charge of having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding and of having conspired to defraud the Commercial Bank. Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, it is my duty in like manner to tell you that you now stand committed to take your trial at the next Sessions on a charge of abetting the first defendant in giving such false evidence in a judicial proceeding and also on a charge of being a member of a conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank. And I now to caution you both that whatever you may say will be taken down and may be used as evidence against you at your trial, but cannot be made use of in your favour, and also that you are not bound to say anything.

Both defendants reserved their defence. They were then bound over in their own recognisances of Rs. 10,000 each to appear at the next Criminal Sessions to answer the charges preferred against them.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

IN the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866 when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, just heard in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, the claim was for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

EIGHTEENTH DAY: SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

[The following is the continuation of our report of Mr. Scoble's speech for the plaintiffs.]

Mr. Scoble said that as to any blame with regard to negligence in not getting the agreement duly executed, it must fall on the bank managers equally with the plaintiffs. The bank managers no more suggested or asked for an agreement than the plaintiffs did, and it was for them and their own consciences to say whether now, after the lapse of many years, they should endeavour to take advantage of its absence. He presumed they might take it, that what occurred at the meeting of the 27th April, was what was likely to occur when a number of commercial gentlemen met together to discuss matters of this sort. He was aware that the proceedings of this meeting were not carried on as they would be at a public meeting, but the business was presumably transacted in the way that commercial men generally transacted business. At their meetings among themselves they did not appoint a chairman and pass resolutions by a show of hands, but there was a common understanding on such points, pretty well recognized by all parties. Mr. Campbell indeed said that each item of the agreement was discussed at the meeting, and decided upon. No doubt it was very much to be regretted upon the part of the Bank of Bombay, that the whole thing was not put into writing in black and white, and it was a great pity for the sake of this Court, also, that that was not done. Still there were many points as to which all the witnesses concurred. It was said the security was to be of three kinds, namely, a promissory note, jewels, and the title deeds of landed property; about that all parties agreed. The statement of the plaintiffs—whose witnesses all coincided on the point—was that the promissory note was the main security, the jewels and the title deeds of land being merely collateral. Mr. Beattie said the same—that a promissory note was to be given, and jewels and the title deeds of land were to be given as collateral security to the note. Mr. Lidderdale said that, knowing that the Bank of Bombay was prevented by its charter from advancing money upon land, he consulted their solicitor, who told him that the difficulty might be got rid of by, taking a promissory note from Premchund as the main security, and receiving the jewels and title deeds of landed property as collateral security. Mr. Beattie seemed to have concurred in that, and represented it to have been the custom in Bombay to accept promissory notes fortified by such collateral security.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Assuming that to be so, does that get over the difficulty that the collateral security—if you prefer to call it by that name—had not been deposited, and that yet the Bank of Bombay made the advance?

Mr. Scoble—That view is not borne out by the evidence, as I shall presently show. But, to proceed, Mr. Moir was in the same difficulty,—that of being prevented from making advances on landed property. He therefore referred to Mr. Kelly, but I am quite sure Mr. Moir does not recollect aright the advice which Mr. Kelly gave him.

His Lordship—What he says on that point is manifestly a mistake.

Mr. Scoble—No doubt, and what Mr. Kelly must have really told him was the same as he is said to have told Mr. Lidderdale,—that the difficulty might be got over, by taking a promissory note as the primary security and the land and the jewels as collateral security, and if that was so, the case for the plaintiffs was very much strengthened by that position of things. As to what Mr. Moir said about the result of the conversation he had with Mr. Kelly, Mr. Moir had undoubtedly forgotten what was said to him; and the colour which the lapse of years, had given to his recollection of the circumstance was so marked that it had entirely effaced the original tints. After quoting from the evidence of Mr. Moir, the learned counsel proceeded to say that he wished to point out to the Court that Mr. Moir could not at the meeting of the 27th April, have made it a condition precedent to the loan, that there should be a valuation proving that the jewels were worth twenty lakhs. Mr. Moir had agreed, on the 26th April, and in the earlier part of the meeting held on the 27th, to make the advance upon public grounds. He attended the meeting held on the 26th April at which the policy of granting the loan was discussed, and the result of which deliberation was that Premchund was to have the advance he asked for. On the 27th the principle was affirmed and at the same time the proportions to be borne by the various parties to the loan were fixed. The security volunteered by Premchund was not thought to be all he could give, and Mr. Robertson was sent out from the meeting to Premchund, in order to press him for more. Mr. Robertson came back saying that jewels which were worth twenty lakhs would be deposited and then only Mr. Moir says he agreed to advance two lakhs and a half.

Mr. Justice Westropp—But the contingency on which depended his advance, was the security; Mr. Moir said that he refused to join unless sufficient security was obtained.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Moir's case is this, that the loan was an advance on the security of the jewels only: as for the land he says that did not enter into his consideration.

Sir Charles Sargent—But he never meant to lend until he was amply secured by the land and the jewels, and he did not think that he was so secured and therefore refused to join in the loan.

Mr. Scoble—He said he considered the land as nothing, and my argument upon this part of his statement is this, that upon the 27th April he was depending, not upon the jewels only, but upon the security generally which Premchund offered, as all "the other representatives of the banks were"—then I ask what comes of this statement of Mr. Moir. He asks your Lordships to suppose that up to the time when the jewels were offered as security, he determined not to make any advance, but he says when they were mentioned he thought they were tangible security to which there was no objection. I contend that upon this point, he is endeavouring to convey an impression to your Lordships which did not exist in his mind on the 27th April. There is no doubt he was trusting to the promissory note and the land just as much as to the jewels, but now, after the lapse of three years, he comes here and says the jewels were what he looked to; he does not say that because the other securities were insufficient, but because, he says, that after a consultation with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Beattie, they came to the conclusion that jewels were a tangible security. Now was not land at least as tangible a security. What he wishes to imply is, that the nature not the amount of the other securities was unsatisfactory, that the jewels were the *sine qua non*, and that they were what the Oriental and the other banks looked to.

Sir Charles Sargent—Suppose he did so consider it, how does that affect this question?

Mr. Scoble—It affects the whole of the argument which Mr. Moir uses. He says the stress which he laid upon the jewels in his own mind was such, that he made it a condition precedent to the advance of the loan that jewels of an ascertained value should be deposited. On resuming his argument after the adjournment of the court at midday Mr. Scoble said he had been arguing that on the 27th April 1866, Mr. Moir was of the same mind apparently as the other gentlemen at the meeting with regard to the security—that what he was looking to was the amount and not the quality of the security—and that the representation that he wished to make in his evidence, that he had sought to regard the quality rather than the amount of the security, was an *ex post facto* belief which was to be accounted for only by the excuse that his learned friend the Advocate General gave for such departures from strict accuracy as to what took place,—the fact that three years had elapsed since the meeting took place. Now, if their Lordships were of the same opinion as the plaintiffs were—that Mr. Moir consented to make the advance not on the jewels primarily but on the whole securities offered by Premchund Roychund—he had got a great way in his argument. The statement that Mr. Moir made, that no part of the loan was to be advanced till the securities were lodged and valued, was an impression that gentlemen might entertain now, but certainly did not entertain at the time of the meeting. It would be impossible Mr. Moir could have thought so, if the statements of the other witnesses were true: and he thought their Lordships must be satisfied that Mr. Moir did, on the 27th April, agree to cast in his lot unreservedly with the others. Mr. Moir had suggested that the jewels were not offered till a late period of the negotiations on the 27th, but Mr. Campbell said they were offered on the 26th. Now both these gentlemen could not be right; and he was unwilling to believe that they were both wrong. He was as willing to believe that Mr. Moir was as right in saying they were not specifically mentioned on the 26th as he was wrong in saying they were not mentioned till a late period of the 27th and that the lapse of time had affected his memory. On this point also—though he did not wish to anticipate his argument—he would say that there was this peculiarity about Mr. Moir's evidence, that though he was warned by his predecessor that Premchund was a slippery customer, and was not disposed to believe him on any other point, yet he expected him to produce 20 lakhs worth of jewels. Mr. Moir gave a story which entirely concurred with his present view of the case, but unfortunately it was not supported by others, and he (the learned counsel) argued that Mr. Moir was wrong in his facts and incredible as to his inferences. No matter when the jewels were first offered by Premchund, it was clear from the evidence of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Müller that the land and the jewels were mentioned throughout as part of the security. Their Lordships would remember that at the meeting of the 26th April, the policy of the loan was admitted on all hands, and that orders were given for obtaining some information before the meeting of the 27th as to Premchund's general position and the securities he was willing to give. On the 27th Mr. Lidderdale stated that Premchund was ready to give the security of land and jewels and a promissory note. Mr. Moir must have forgotten this or his recollection must have become clouded when he said the jewels were not mentioned until late at the meeting.

Sir Charles Sargent—Who are the witnesses who state that at the commencement of the meeting it was mentioned that land and jewels were to be given as security?

Mr. Justice Westropp—Mr. Lidderdale says a list was handed round but then the jewels do not appear to have been included in that at first.

Mr. Scoble said that Mr. Beattie's evidence was that Mr. Lidderdale made a statement to the effect that Premchund Roychund was in difficulties, and that unless he received an advance of money that day, he must stop payment; that Premchund had made an application to the Bank of Bombay for an advance, but that the Bank of Bombay considered that all the other banks, being interested in the maintenance of his credit, they should all join in the loan, and that as security Premchund would deposit jewels said to be worth twenty lakhs and the title deeds of house and landed property. The witness further said that before the meeting, Mr. Robertson told him that Premchund was in difficulties and that a large sum was required to keep him solvent. The witness then said that he understood Premchund had a large amount of jewellery. Mr. Robertson replied that if Mr. Beattie insisted on it, he had no doubt that he could get the jewels as security. Mr. Campbell stated that at the meeting on the 26th Mr. Lidderdale said that the bank had had an application from Premchund for twenty-five lakhs, and that he would give land and jewels as security. Mr. Müller said that when he got to the meeting which was after the business had commenced, Mr. Lidderdale stated that what Premchund wanted was cash, and that for an advance, he was ready to give a large amount of security, namely—twenty lakhs worth of jewels, title-deeds of landed property worth seventeen and a half lakhs, fifty Back Bay shares, and a promissory note. No doubt there were slight variances in these statements, and it was impossible to expect that any of these gentlemen recollected withm inuteness what took place, but he thought it was quite clear from the evidence that the jewels were mentioned from the first.

Mr. Justice Westropp—If so, why were they not mentioned in the first list?

Mr. Scoble—That is not explained; but all the landed property was not included in the first list.

His Lordshipp—Mr. Lidderdale was, I think, very vague upon the point.

Mr. Scoble—Your Lordships will see it was in the mind of at least one bank manager upon the 26th April that the jewels were to be deposited.

His Lordship—But there was the intention to hold them back if possible.

Mr. Scoble—There was very slight evidence of that.

His Lordship—I think it is very strong evidence when we see that Premchund did not put them in the list and would not produce them until pressure was brought to bear upon him.

Mr. Scoble said no doubt Premchund would desire to get the advance upon condition of parting with as little security as possible; still he didn't haggle about the quantity, and when he gave the jewels he gave them all in a lump. The memorandum which was handed in was only a rough one, and if not on the 26th, at any rate on the 27th the jewels were mentioned as part of the security. The plainitiffs relied upon that as showing that Mr. Moir was wrong in saying that he considered the jewels the *sine qua non*, for in realty he only considered the jewels as part of the security and took them with the title deeds and promissory note. It was Mr. Moir's case that these jewels were to be of the ascertained value of twenty lakhs, and that until they were ascertained to be of that value no money was to be advanced beyond the sum required that day. Now that was a startling proposition, but it rested almost exclusively upon Mr. Moir's own evidence with reference to which he was contradicted by all the witnesses for the plaintiffs. Mr. Beattie told a different story and said that Premchund was to deposit jewels "which he stated to be worth twenty lakhs of rupees." Now that was what the plaintiffs said, and Mr. Beathie also agreed with the plaintiffs in stating that no one at the meeting vouched for the acturacy of Premchund's valuation but they merely took Premchund's statement that they were worth that amount. As to the credit they gave to Premchund, Mr. Beattie said that although he would not believe Premchund generally, he was disposed to think at the time that Premchund, from the position he occupied, and from his habits as a native, was very likely to have such an amount of jewels by him. He (Mr. Scoble) took it to be very clear that all that was represented at the meeting was that these jewels were valued by Premchund at twenty lakhs. No one appeared to have seen the jewels before, and what was of more importance, no one asked for any particulars with regard to them. All agreed in saying that they did not believe Premchund's statement either as to his assets and liabilities as to the value of his land was to his general position. As to the landed property they subjected his valuation to a revaluation by Mr. Norman, the acting Collector of Bombay. The meeting seemed to have considered Mr. Norman's rough valuation as one upon which they could safely rely, but they seemed to have taken for gospel Premchund's statement as to the value he put on the jewels. Now, that was an extraordinary state of things. Premchund was disbelieved upon every other point, yet upon this statement that he had twenty lakhs of jewels he was supposed to be telling the truth. It certainly was startling to find such a statement gravely put forward. The meeting must have known that Premchund was not in a position to deposit other jewels than those of his own family, and they must have relied merely upon his producing all the jewels which he had in his own possession or under his control. If the meeting doubted his valuation of the land, why did they not question that of the jewels? If he was wrong in valuing the land why should he not be wrong in estimating the worth of the jewels? How could gentlemen now come forward and say that jewels of the ascertained value of twenty lakhs were to be deposited as a condition precedent to the advance, when they admitted their belief of Premchund's word on the point? Their Lordships must also consider the time and circumstances under which the loan was made. The parties at the meeting were not sitting calmly and dispassionately as their Lordships were to consider the matter with all the facts before them, but in making the loan they were acting as men who felt that the public interests were at stake and that the solvency of Bombay depended on the loan being made. The Court must also remember that it was in evidence that the bank managers had no idea of having to realise the security, but expected the loan would be paid off at maturity, and he submitted that every one at the meeting had believed that this loan of twenty-five lakhs would be sufficient to carry Premchund through his difficulties, and that by the sale of his cotton he would be able to pay off the amount of the loan and take back his securities.

[Owing to the pressure on our space with English news we are obliged to hold over the remaining portion of the learned counsel's address.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FREED SLAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A fresh batch of Negroes, I am given to understand, has reached these blessed shores, and will presently be distributed to the respectable community. There seems to be a good demand for the article, as several thousand applications reached the Commissioner, when, last time, he had the gift of about 300 blackamoors.

Among the favoured few whose applications could be granted, mine was rewarded by a stout, strapping fellow, of seemingly Herculean strength. He was enrolled as assistant to the cook, but refused carrying baskets, and wanted to be continually smoking his pipe; a few days after he fell *sick*, and, when all right again..... skedaddled. He was kindly treated.

I should be glad to hear how others fared with their allotments, as I believe few will have found them zealous servants. Those who receive children, as playthings, will perhaps have no reason to complain.

These people, without employment, form the worst class of loafers, and, on account of their strength and ferocity, are a dangerous importation.

When the result of these trials will be better known, the Commissioner, I expect, will have no other resource but to re-export them, or enrol them among his efficient native police, of whom they will become the ornament.
—Yours, &c.,

29th September. SEEDEE.

A GUARANTEED MIRACLE,

Bombay, 28 September, 1869.

THE EDITOR "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In August last in the shrine of Kerbila in Turkish Arabia a miracle was evinced from the tomb of Hoossain graud son of Mahomed under the following circumstance.

One day a Turkish soldier with his sword on wished to enter the Mausoleum. The door keeper requested the refractory soldier to lay a side his sword as it would be uncivil to enter in that manner. He however refused and arrogantly gave utterance to some very ugly and indicent words and went in. On entiring the 2nd inner room a hand was appeared from the sacred tomb and slapped the soldier on the face whereupon he was over awed and could not speak any longer. The soldier was then carried before the Turkish Governor of the place who called in all Mussalman and European Doctors of that locality who pronounced the patient as being incurable. He was then as beckoned by the patient himself carried to a Turkish bath as also to the Mausoleum of another holy Martyr Abbas the brave and noble brother of Hoossain in hope of cure thro' his intercession but all proved of no avail and the wicked soldier breathed his last on the same day at sun set. The Governor of Kerbila although of the Mahometan Soonu sect ordered to fire guns and lit up the town at night.

Will you kindly insert the above news in your paper, I can vouchsafe the truth of the above fact.—I am sir, your obedient servant,

HAJEE ZAMAL ABADEEN.

A SHIP MASTER CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

AT the Fort Police Court on Monday, Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case brought by Francis John Graves, Cornet in H. M.'s 20th Hussars, charging Captain George Wyllie, of the ship Thomas Bell, with assault and other injuries on the voyage to Bombay.

The case had been fixed for hearing at half past two, but up till nearly three o'clock Mr. Cleary had not appeared for the defence.

Mr. Starling, who was instructed by Mr. F.H. Green, appeared for the prosecution, and said the defendant was in Court, but he did not know whether Mr. Cleary had been again instructed. He might just mention that a slight error had been made in the evidence of Mr. Graves on Friday—it had been stated that the consent of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency had been obtained for these proceedings, whereas it was that of the Brigade Major commanding in Bombay. To-day he was instructed that as four of the seamen who had been summoned for the prosecution were leaving the ship, one had been detained on board and the other three had been given over to the police on a charge of leaving the ship without permission, and had been brought to the court in charge of a constable.

Defendant here remarked that he had not been aboard since half past ten that morning.

The Magistrate remarked that this was a subsidiary charge into which he would not go at present, but in case any of those witnesses should be ultimately wanted, he would take on himself the responsibility of calling any of them and allowing the counsel for the defence to cross-examine if he wished.

Mr. Starling—Then subject to that, I have finished the case for the prosecution.

As Mr. Cleary had not yet come the defendant asked the Court to wait his arrival, and with consent of the prosecution His Worship agreed to do so, but said defendant must consider himself in custody and might go in charge of an officer for his solicitor.

Mr Cleary, on arriving in Court, apologized for his lateness, caused by mistaking the hour of adjournment. He then said he had with the greatest care consulted with the agent of the owner of the ship and the agent of the captain, and they were of opinion and had instructed him that, owing to the character of the case and the nature of the circumstances that had been brought before the Court, it would be hardly just, either to the captain or the Court, to withhold from the latter whatever might tend in the captain's favour, and that therefore those witnesses who had had ample opportunities of observing the captain's conduct and of witnessing his action should be brought in order that they might, so far as they were capable of doing so, say what they had to say on the subject. No doubt these men were not men in a high class of life,—they were not gentlemen,—but yet they were no less capable of being independent and truthful in their testimony; and without animadverting to any degree on the quality or character of the evidence that had been given by those gentlemen for the prosecution he should ask the Court to hear his evidence. His Worship would hear what these men could say in favour of their captain, and he thought that the difference between the social culture of the captain and these gentlemen might have created an aversion which possibly might have resulted from no intention on the captain's part to be offensive but simply that as he was a different style of man from his passengers he really had the misfortune to make himself disliked when he did not intend to do so. Of course his interference with the amusements of the gentlemen might have been indiscreet, and yet it was hard to say that if the singing of songs of a certain character were not acceptable to the minds of some people they should not express displeasure and unwillingness to hear them—and he could fancy that a captain on board ship could think that conscientiously he was responsible for the tone of morality and conduct on board that ship, for the influence such songs might have among his sailors, and that his duty was not merely to see that the men did their work but also to prevent as far as he could, as commander of the ship, the singing of these songs on board.

The Magistrate—Jack never having heard a lewd song in his life. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—If your Worship considers that would justify a continuance of the practice on board, of course I am satisfied it is what ought to be the proper conduct observed, but there might be a feeling that as the men can enjoy so much of that forbidden pleasure on shore it is not for morality that they should carry it on board ship. However, he said, they now came to another stage of the case, and he would observe that though the captain might be a man of excitable, irritable temperament, still when he saw the familiarity between the passengers and his crew—when he saw his orders disobeyed and himself disobeyed and contemned—when he felt his authority was slipping away from his hands—it was questionable and open to fair discussion whether a man placed in his position—to guard the ship, to protect life and property—whether he had not full jurisdiction to take the law into his hands and, that without waiting for the occurrence of an overt act of violence, when he should put the extreme measures into force that he had put in action. The captain might have thought, as he did think—he (Mr. Cleary) did not want to say he was right—that if he did not take steps at once he would be left alone, deserted by his crew, and despised by those men whose action drove him unreasonably into the course he adopted, and that if he waited some overt act of violence he might lose the opportunities he had to prevent violence,—and if he had taken the law into his own hands, perhaps injudiciously, he had perhaps taken the right course to prevent what he feared. And when young gentlemen talked of taking the ship out of the hands of the captain and giving it over to his officer, and when young gentlemen talked of the captain as a useless b—— and in that sort of term, the time perhaps had come when he should protect his authority or else basely abandon it; and under these circumstances he submitted there must be some consideration for the captain; and if, after having heard the evidence, the Court believed that to be trustworthy, it would be for His Worship to decide how far these considerations would affect his mind. He would remark that a particular character of evidence had been produced in this case by the witnesses for the prosecution, which whenever he saw introduced in these cases led him to a certain extent to look with caution on the evidence. These gentlemen had kept diaries on the passage, but it struck him forcibly that when a gentleman was writing a description or marking a fact in a diary, and when that was done in excited feelings he came to believe that what he wrote was a real honest description, and that with dark shades and high lights it was the very thing that did occur; and he would ask His Worship to consider that in a moment of heat these gentlemen may have overstepped or overlooked the facts as they did occur. Mr. Cleary then pointed out some differences in the evidence as to the mates, having been hurt, when the prosecutor was being put in irons, and as to the language used on that occasion and concluded by saying both sides of the shield must be seen—they must "look on this picture, and on this" ere they could get at the true state of matters—and, therefore, on consultation with the agents he had resolved to let the Court hear the evidence with respect to the conduct of the captain and with respect to these gentlemen, and let the opinions of the witnesses, so far as they went, go to justify the captain in his conduct.

Francis Presto Guizilar, second mate of the Thomas Bell, was then called, and he deposed—The captain's conduct during the first six weeks was what it ought to be; he behaved towards the passengers as he ought to have done—in fact he was too good for them. (Laughter.) The captain was not affected with liquor, and it is not correct to say he was generally drunk. During the passage Mr. Graves said to me that the captain was drunk, but I did not agree with him. The captain often sent messages to them about singing; he said they could sing on the quarter deck till a proper hour, but he did not allow such songs on the poop. I do not remember the names of the songs, but some of the witnesses here know them, I only recollect some of the words.

Mr. Cleary—That was the most classic part of it. I presume?—A. Yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—Will you let the Magistrate have the benefit of it—I don't want you to sing it, but to say the words.

Witness then gave some selections from one of the songs and referred Mr. Cleary to the other witnesses for further details. He further deposed that on some occasions the passengers were drunk—there was only one he could say never was. Mr. Graves used to lie on the couch just to annoy the captain and mates when at dinner—there was no mistake about it. (Laughter.) It was suggested between the mates and the captain that a piece of sticking plaster placed as hinted at in their conversation would stop a practice by which the prosecutor annoyed the m: but witness did not put it on him, he only placed it on the couch so that if the prosecutor liked to roll over it would stick. Prosecutor made no observations to him as to the captain being useless—he took care of that. (A laugh.) He had seen prosecutor on the deck naked for his bath. He saw the mate's finger wounded by prosecutor. The first day prosecutor was confined he got his meals—for tea he had bread and water (laughter): and next day he had the same as in the saloon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—None of the passengers ever complained to him about the captain: he was on as good terms with them as usual. The captain was not particularly choice in his language, but he did not swear more than was required. (Laughter.) The captain had called witness a little b—— but he took no notice of that. (Laughter.) The captain had complained about the indecent songs sung by the passengers. Witness had heard many indecent songs before, but Mr. Graves sang all he had heard this passage, and they were the worst he had heard on board-ship. (Laughter.) He had heard indecent songs before but was surprised to hear these as they came from shore and were worse than the general run of sea songs. (Laughter.) The captain did not have family prayers on board every morning; but he was annoyed at the songs. (Laughter.)

James Jackson, boatswain of the Thomas Bell, was next called. He had been twenty-three years at sea and would not be in the least shocked at hearing a bawdy song. (Laughter.) The conduct of the captain was nothing different from that of merchant captains he had seen at sea. He had never seen the captain drunk, the worse of liquor, or what was commonly called by seamen "half slewed." (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—That's a rather better expression.

Mr. Cleary—Yes, I thank him for it.

Mr. Starling—You never saw the captain "three sheets in the wind?"

Witness—I never did. Several questions were then put by Mr. Cleary regarding the songs prosecutor had sung when on board, and witness said he did not know if they would call them moral or immoral, but they were in fact disgusting. He gave the names of several to the Court, and repeated one of the choruses, which, he said, he could not help learning, he had heard it so often. (Laughter.) The captain had frequently told him not to let the prosecutor interfere with the watch. Had seen the passengers naked on the deck. Mr. Graves asked him one morning if the captain was drunk again, and he replied that prosecutor must have greater penetration than he had, as he had not seen any appearance of drunkenness. For the sake of peace he had never mentioned this to any one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—He knew where Mr. Graves got the words of the song mentioned; he gave witness a glass of grog to teach him them. (Laughter.) The song therefore was not imported from the shore; it was on board the ship before. He had only seen some of the passengers on deck naked. He had not been summoned there that day, the second mate had asked him to come. The second mate had passed the word that everybody that wished to come ashore to give evidence in the captain's affair could come. There was one man on board at present who had permission to come ashore if he found his own boat. Witness had come ashore in the ship's boat.

The Magistrate—And he was not allowed to come in the ship's boat?

Witness—I don't know about that.

The Magistrate—Oh yes, you do; don't think you are to trifle with me. Where is this second mate? There are three men on a charge here to-day, and I must have some information regarding them. (On the second mate appearing)—Do you know anything about some men having been summoned to give evidence here?—A. Yes.

The Magistrate—I believe they have been given into the custody of the police on some charge by you. Will you tell me what it is?—A. They disobeyed my orders.

The Magistrate—And what were your orders? They were summoned ashore to give evidence by Mr. Graves; and I can tell you it was a piece of immense impertinence on your part, and I shall consider your conduct and meantime you will consider yourself in custody. There were three men summoned to give evidence in this Court, and do you think a process of this Court is to be stopped by the second mate of the Thomas Bell? If you do I will let you know your mistake. (Applause.) Really this is carrying the joke too far, Mr. Cleary.

Mr. Cleary—The summons was for Friday, and this fellow did not know whether it held for to-day. I don't want to say a word about it. I am sorry he misbehaved himself, and I do not defend his conduct.

The Magistrate—I know you don't.

John Inglis, carpenter, was then called, and he gave similar evidence as to the conduct of the captain and the passengers. He did not know whether they would call the songs immoral or immodest but they were just what one would hear on board ship. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—They did not shock you very much?

Witness—Oh, no; I sometimes joined in the chorus. (Laughter.) When he saw Mr. Graves in the hatch he did not say much but thought a deal. (A laugh.) He went up and told the captain that the place was hot and that Mr. Graves wanted to be out. He replied that there was no use for him being there if he would behave himself. Mr. Graves, on hearing that, said he had never said he would split the captain's skull; and the captain said he could get out if he would keep a proper distance from the officers. Mr. Graves asked for his cabin and the captain said he could not get the same one again, but offered him back £25 of his passage money if he would go into the one beside the second mate's. Mr. Graves refused that, and the irons were then taken off. Had once heard the prosecutor say the captain was a b——; and did not like that expression. (A laugh.)

Mr. Cleary said there were many more witnesses he might call but he did not see the necessity of going over the same thing again and again, and whatever impression the evidence of these gentlemen who were of position in the ship had on his worship he did not wish to carry it further. The other witnesses were able seamen, and if the Magistrate did not believe the witnesses who had been called he would not believe them.

Mr. Starling said that if the Court wished he would call witnesses to reply to what had been said by those for the defence.

The Magistrate—I am only scandalized at the impertinence of this second mate presuming to prevent men coming here who were duly summoned as witnesses. I don't think it at all necessary for your case to call more witnesses, Mr. Starling.

Mr. Startling then addressed the Court for the prosecution, holding that it was incredible that a number of officers of Her Majesty's army would have been guilty of such conduct as was spoken to by the witnesses for the defence as having occurred in the morning. He urged that a filthy and indecent assault, which no captain should have sanctioned, had been committed on the prosecutor; and if the captain had committed it under the influence of his excitable nature and uncontrolled temper, the present defence aggravated the previous assault; and he should ask the Court to consider this aggravation as so great that it was now not a matter for a fine. Should the Court consider the case had been made out he asked His Worship to hold that a gross and unprovoked assault had been committed on a gentleman, an officer in Her Majesty's Army, and to inflict on the defendant such a term of imprisonment as he thought the nature of the case merited.

The Magistrate then said—I think that the charge of an assault accompanied with force made by the complainant in this case against the defendant has been well and fully proved by the evidence laid before me. The law vests great power in a shipmaster at sea. It has been found necessary to do so in the interests of society for the preservation of life and property and for the maintenance of law and order. But great power involves great responsibility, and the exercise of it is required to be accompanied with judgment and discretion. Where the safety or safe working of a ship is concerned I do not know what a shipmaster might not lawfully do. Certainly, putting any one, whether a gentleman passenger or any one else in irons for six and twenty hours in the face of such circumstances would be a very small matter indeed. But there is no pretence of such a situation here. The captain and his passengers do not indeed seem to have been the happy family that so many of us have had the pleasure of being members of during a sea voyage of more or less duration, and I do not say that Mr. Graves, and perhaps other passengers, may not have given some provocation to the captain. But unless under the provocation of a coarse, vulgar, insolent and unwarrantable practical joke played off on Mr. Graves, to which the captain himself was a party, if he ought not to be put down as in fact the author, when Mr. Graves addressed the captain in a way that it is certainly not desirable for passengers to address ship captains,—though under the circumstances I do not say that he either said or did more than any man of the least spirit could have been expected to say or do,—with that exception I find that Mr. Graves did literally nothing to provoke any hostile action on the part of the captain against him. On the contrary the offence was all the other way from first to last, and I say, putting Mr. Graves in irons under the circumstances detailed in evidence before me, and the placing him where he was placed so in irons amidst dirt and filth in the way he was placed, to say nothing of the wanton indecency which was made an incident of the occasion,—I say that that altogether was an offence for which any fine that I have power to inflict would be no adequate punishment. Mr. Graves has his civil remedy for what I have no hesitation in saying that I consider was his false imprisonment. But I think he has been well advised in the public interests to come here and prosecute as he has done. I think he has not by anything that has been brought out in evidence forfeited his position as an officer and a gentleman, and undoubtedly it was best for him to submit at the moment to the indignity that was put upon him. But the indignity put upon him was a grave public offence, and it is only with reference to such public offence that I act. I am not ignorant of the possible serious consequences to the captain of the sentence which I am now about to pronounce, but whatever they may be he must know that he has by his own misconduct brought them all upon himself. For my part I know I take a dispassionate, and for the captain I think I take a considerate, view of his case when I sentence him only to 14 days imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, and that is the sentence of the Court. By the humanity of our times and the Government under which we live here, he will find it a much more comfortable and decent place than that to which he sent his victim when he had the power which he exercised over Mr. Graves.

Mr. Starling then remarked that he understood the witnesses who had been summoned from the ship for the prosecution were afraid to go aboard, and perhaps if some opinion were expressed from the Bench they might be re-assured.

The Magistrate ordered the second mate who had made the charge to be called, remarking that he would tell him his opinion. Addressing the second mate (who was in charge of the ship during the absence of the first mate in hospital) the Magistrate said—I have already told you you have been guilty of a very grave offence for which you deserve punishment and your impertinence in giving these men in charge on some alleged offence got up by you, when you knew they were to be here as witnesses, is such that I am too lenient in allowing you to escape. I understand they are afraid to go back to the ship. They certainly are not here on any charge which I mean to consider at present. Of course they must do their duty in the ship, but if you think that in a momentary possession of authority you can tyrannise over them in the way you have attempted just now, I will teach you something quite different. I would advise you to let the men go aboard and find a boat for that matter and give them their supper as they deserve and tell them to turn to to-morrow if you have authority to do so,—but the men are quite as much entitled to the protection of the law as you are.

The captain was then removed.

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THE CONVICTED PRINCE OF NEPAUL.

The Prince of Nepaul has got off very cheaply. His fine and imprisonment have, it appears, been remitted. He is to remain, we are told, a State prisoner in Chunar for a year, although his offence was hardly of a political character. Chunar possesses also an interesting scion of Burmese royalty, the Mengoon Mengtha, and his equally interesting brother.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

We hear that the following arrangements are likely to take place owing to the recent untimely death of Mr. Peachy, Officiating Accountant General of Burmah:—Mr. Gay will be absorbed into the Accounts Department, and placed in the second grade of the Financial Department. Mr. Gay was Assistant Commissioner of Currency at Allahabad, and was one of the first currency officers appointed; the others at that time being Mr. Gordon, Mr. Berkely, Dr. Cline, and Mr. Sterndale. It is probable that Mr. W. Biss, whose appointment for the present is held by Dr. Cline, will be nominated temporarily, until Mr. Mangles's return to British Burmah.—*Pioneer*.

THE "ALBERT."

We have seldom seen anything so cool as Mr. Tait's letter to the manager of the company in Calcutta announcing the fall of the "Albert." This is how the director of Indian business accounts for the collapse of the concern:—"The directors having before them the large amount of claims falling due, and the excessive mortality continuously announced, have, in the interests of all parties, determined to suspend payment." From the directors' point of view the collapse was occasioned by the assured dying at too fast a rate. Otherwise the "Albert" would be still as flourishing as the directors' reports always represented it to be. We have not heard, however, of any great pestilence or war to account for the excessive mortality so peculiar under present circumstances to the assured in the "Albert." The popular explanation is that the directors did not keep a sufficient reserve to meet their liabilities on policies falling due; and this is, in plain English, what Mr. Tait also says, but he prefers to express it in the euphuism quoted above.—*Pioneer*.

A FUNNY PAMPHLET.

In a pamphlet, entitled *The Career of an Indian Princess, the late Begum Secunder of Bhopal*, a native gentleman with a long name has built, with other persons' bricks, a surface on which to stick his own little pats of dirt. The facts in the paper do duty for the lion's skin, and conceal the other quadruped until it becomes original; but when it comes to comments like the following, we recognise at once the peculiar resonant snore that is sometimes called a bray:—"This is British wisdom and liberality: this repeated denial of the right of the female sex to rule; this ignoring of the right of a woman to choose her husband; the policy of that nation which, forgetting the disability of the sex at home, has set up for the emancipation of woman in the East!" If this was only said once, we should merely say that the writer was misinformed; but the frequent repetition shows the ignorance to be wilful, for on every other page the writer becomes blatant about the "prejudices," the "injustice," or "the stupidity" of the "irrepressible British Government." Fortunately the pamphelt comes to an abrupt termination, suggesting the idea that some one had just then punched his head.—*Pioneer*.

AJMERE.

The condition of Ajmere is still deplorable. The price of wheat has risen to 3¼ seers in the Todgurh Tehseel, to 3¾ in Beawur, and to 4¼ in Ajmere itself. This rise has to some extent been caused by the heavy rains which have, for the time being, stopped the camel traffic, so that nearly all importation of grain has ceased. In the Todgurh Pergunnah, however, the crops are now ready for cutting, and the market will soon be relieved. The rain has destroyed large numbers of locusts, and the villagers are busy in destroying as many more as they can. Captain Repton reports that the copious and timely fall has reduced the numbers employed on relief works to nearly one-half. He adds:—"The locusts too will fly in about ten days, I hope, and rid us of their presence; and I can at last hopefully look forward to a fair harvest, present and prospective. The *talaos* (tanks) are full, and the ground well saturated. The people are very tractable and loud in their expressions of gratitude for the assistance which has been given them under the orders of Government. Carriage of all kinds is scarce, and grain must be imported before the high rates can be broken down. I do not anticipate, however, any actual scarcity of grain, but I fear that high prices will prevail for some months longer."—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

INDIAN ITEMS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

The detachment of the 58th Regiment, lately encamped at Dubowrah, returned to Allahabad on Saturday evening last. The whole regiment is now quartered in the new barracks. The Royal Artillery have also returned to their lines from camp.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sumner Maine will, we believe, pass through Allahabad to-night on his way to Bombay and England. We shall probably, therefore, have no more legislation until Council re-assembles towards the middle of November in Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

A military correspondent hopes that "for the sake of the country there will be no relief this year, or at all events but a very small one." "It will take," this gentleman adds, "at least another year, if not two, to put the country on a sound footing again as regards necessaries." Very true; but our correspondent happens to be at one of the best stations in Northern India and under orders to march thence in "course of relief" next cold weather!—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 25.

MADRAS.

H. M.'s 45th Regiment "Sherwood Foresters."—We hear on good authority that the Government never contemplated removing H. M.'s 45th Regiment to Burmah.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief's Tour.—We learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Bangalore on the 20th instant for the French Rocks, Mercara, Bangalore, and Trichinopoly, and will return to Bangalore about the 7th October next.—*Ibid*.

The Carnatic Coffee Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Carnatic Coffee Company (Limited) will be held on Thursday the 7th proximo, at the Company's office in Madras. The following resolution will be submitted for approval:—"That this company be would up voluntarily."—*Ibid*.

The University Registrarship.—The Registrarship of the Madras University is to become vacant about the end of the year, owing to the retirement of the veteran educationist who has held the post since Lord Harris appointed him to it at the foundation of the University. Mr. Kennett has been appointed to assist M. Percival in his onerous duties until his term of office expires.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Bellary Cotton Press.—We learn that Messrs. Dymes and Co., of Madras, have, in conjunction with an English firm, established a steam press in Bellary for pressing cotton. We believe that the press has been set up on the joint stock principle and that the capital is one lakh of rupees.—*Standard*.

BANGALORE.

As we anticipated the question of moving the 16th and 18th Regiments to and from Secunderabad has again been submitted, we hear on good authority, to the Supreme Government, and so strongly spoken against, that the contemplated change is not probable.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 25.

Our old favourite Melbourne left Bangalore on Wednesday *en route* for Saunpore and thence to Calcutta. He has lately, as we have before observed, changed hands, and is now going in for beating the Bengal "Cracks," which we are confident he will do, if he retains his present form. We take particular pleasure in this horse as he made his *debut* here and gained the the soubriquet of the "Bangalore horse." "Old Van" and the remainder will have to look to their laurels now!—*Ibid*.

THE ETOLA ACCIDENT.

Mr. HOPE'S REPORT.

CRIMINAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SURAT.

Surat, August 16th, 1869.

This is a preliminary inquiry into the causes of the late accident near Etola, with the view of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed in connection with it.

The inquiry being preliminary, its range extensive, and its nature somewhat special, it has been thought desirable to relax to a certain extent the rules regarding the admission of evidence, which it would be necessary to observe strictly in a regular criminal trial.

The facts regarding the accident are, briefly, these. The up train left Baroda at 9-10 A. M. on the 28th of June, the engine being in good order. At the eighth mile from Baroda the second guard, who was seated in his look-out box on the left side of his break, which was next to the engine, saw a buffalo come through some bushes on the left and run across the train. The engine driver, who was then on the right side, at the same time felt his engine jump, and was seen by the guard to blow the danger whistle. The guard instantly applied his break, the engine driver and the chief guard in the break at the rear of the train did the same. The engine driver, looking back, saw two 3rd-class carriages going down the bank. In about a minute, and within 90 yards from the spot where the engine had jumped, the various parts of the train came to a stand-still, and it was found that two double-storied 3rd-class carriages had turned completely upside down and been smashed to pieces, that another lay on its side, and that four more carriages were more or less off the line. The passengers in the two 3rd-class carriages were the only ones who suffered. Out of 22 in all, eight were killed on the spot, three more died in a short time, five were seriously injured, and one slightly so.

Judging from the marks on the buffalo and the engine, as also from the position of the former after the accident and the motion of the latter, it appears that the buffalo was struck by the cowcatcher almost in the middle, perhaps a trifle to the left side, and not being full-grown, was thrown down and drawn under the cowcatcher (the soft ballast flying) instead of being tossed off the line. It was then struck by the smoke-box, which may have helped to turn it to the left, and got well under the wheels, lifting the engine and break and afterwards throwing off the line seven carriages in succession. The check, and the action of the break, having stopped those farther back, the buffalo was found just in front of the eighth carriage, with its horn across the rail, but its body worked on to the outside of the line.

FIRST CONCLUSION.

On consideration of the above, the first conclusion which may fairly be arrived at is, that the accident was not caused by any neglect or want of vigilance on the part of those in charge of the train. The buffalo emerged from the bushes at the side and was run over at once. The engine driver and both guards appear each of them to have at once done with presence of mind what it was their duty to do. The prompt application of the rear break in particular probably prevented the heaping up of the carriages in the rear and much greater loss of life.

It may also be here stated that after the accident the Company's officers on the spot, assisted by some passengers, appear to have done all in their power to extricate the sufferers, and that though relief from Baroda was somewhat tardy in arriving, there is no reason to suppose that greater despatch would have been the saving of either life or limb.

SECOND CONCLUSION.

With equal confidence it may be stated that the accident was proximately caused by the buffalo being thrown down into the space between the rails, by the cowcatcher, and getting underneath it, instead of being thrown on one side, out of the way of the train.

This second conclusion suggests three inquiries as to cause of the accident more or less remote. (1) Was the upsetting of the two 3rd-class carriages, and consequent lamentable loss of life owing to their being double-storied and therefore top-heavy? (2) Why did the cowcatcher fail to remove the buffalo? Had there been all due care to make it a proper and sufficient one? (3) How came the animal on the line at all, and had there been undue neglect of the measures prescribed by law for the prevention of cattle trespass? Each of these questions must now be considered in turn.

THIRD CONCLUSION.

Regarding the first of these it is stated, but not proved, that the centre of gravity in a double-storied 3rd-class carriage when empty is lower than in a single-storied one. It may safely be assumed that one of the former, with the upper story full and the lower story empty, would be more top-heavy than a single-storied one empty or with the same number of passengers in it. But even under those conditions it appears doubtful whether such a carriage as the former, so filled, would be more top-heavy than the carriages with piles of heavy luggage on the roof with which we are familiar in England, and which are especially to be seen in express trains there. In this case it cannot be ascertained what proportion of the twenty-two passengers were in the upper-stories of the two carriages, but bearing in mind the alleged preference of the people for the lower storey, the smallness of the total number of passengers in the two carriages, and the general considerations noticed above, it appears highly improbable that there could have been such a proportion as to have appreciably affected the balance and caused the carriages to capsize, when, if single-storied, they would not have done so. The cause of capsizing may with more probability be surmised to have been the increased oscillation, as one carriage after another was thrown off the rails, combined with the peculiar conformation of the bank at the spot, which I have seen, but cannot well describe on paper. I thus arrive at a third conclusion in this inquiry, that there is no reason to believe that the two carriages upset because they were double-storied.

The next question is that of the cowcatcher. It appears that no cowcatchers were in use on this line until 1864, when the late Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Anderson, designed one, which Government, on the representation of the Agent, allowed to be attached to all the engines then on the line (about twenty), ordering at the same time that a report of their efficiency and of any case where animals had been struck by them should be submitted (vide No. 23). In 1865 more engines were ordered, and the design of cowcatcher was sent home with an invitation of attention to it. Whether it received attention there or not does not appear, but the engines came out with cowcatchers like the Bombay design, which was thus applied to about sixty engines. Since then a slight alteration, by widening the spread of the bars four inches, has been made to some of the cowcatchers, and two new engines have been fitted with longer but lighter cowcatchers. The buffers of the engines also have been removed. The engine actually in this accident, however, had a cowcatcher of the original design.

Whether the report called for by Government in 1864 was ever submitted or not does not appear. It is evident, however, that the responsible officers of the Company in the matter, the Agent and the Locomotive Superintendent, were perfectly satisfied with the old design, for the widening of the bars was a very trifling alteration and the new pattern for two engines was not proposed to be applied to the rest. The Agent admits that he knew that cases of running over cattle were "extremely numerous," but did not consider them to be of any consequence, and so did not get reports of them for his own information, much less transmit any to Government. The Locomotive Superintendent goes so far as to say that he has only known the cowcatcher to fail on two occasions besides the present. It is now necessary to consider whether this security was well founded.

Two engines, one with a cowcatcher of the old design but widened bars, and the other with one of the new pattern attached to the two engines already referred to were inspected by the court and some of the witnesses on the 15th ultimo. Three of the Company's Engineering Staff, Messrs. Foy, Bayly, and Hall, who have had some years' experience on American railways, agree generally that all American cowcatchers project further forward, go higher up, are broader, and also more strongly braced, and hence better than any in use on the Baroda line. From the evidence it appears that the new pattern is better shaped than the old, but wanting in strength, which is a most important point. It is true that the Locomotive Superintendent offers a contrary opinion, but the fact is patent, and his evidence in this and some other points is so remarkable, that I am unable to attach much weight to it.

The test of practice appears to have been equally unfavourable to the adopted designs. The engine drivers, who are by far the most reliable authority, generally give significant evidence. Fisher has twice run over animals in nine-months. Thomson says ten or a dozen have got under the wheels of his engine in four years. Newton, the driver of the train in this case, tells of three other occasions, two of them in the present year. The Locomotive Superintendent mentions two cases where waggons were thrown off. Akehurst speaks of cutting off the legs of animals. The District Traffic Manager was in a train when two buffaloes got entangled in the wheels and threw a carriage off. The Locomotive Foremen at Parell and Baroda have a contrary negative experience, but the former, modifying his evidence rather remarkably, speaks to engines coming in twice a week, on an average, with marks of blood and hair on the wheels, which are not likely to have been invariably caused by the spattering from the cowcatcher. From the returns of the Agent and Locomotive Superintendent it appears that 69 cases, in which 99 animals were knocked down or run over, occurred in the first five months of the present year. Finally, it is admitted that the returns have never been carefully kept till now; it is stated that the drivers do not report such accidents for fear of being troubled with correspondence, and it may fairly be assumed that if every driver on the line were examined, their personal experiences would be generally analogous to those which have been deposed to and reveal a large number of instances.

On general consideration of this part of the question, I am constrained to find that the existing pattern of cowcatcher was adopted without that full and careful inquiry which the subject demanded, that no sufficient watch was kept upon its practical working, and that numerous warnings as to the real state of the case remained unheeded.

Thus, though the Company have for years enjoyed the advantage of the services of gentlemen of American experience, it does not appear that they were ever consulted, or that any systematic inquiry as to the form of cowcatcher approved by general experience elsewhere was instituted, either before or after the adoption of the first pattern. I do not overlook the Agent's mention of his consultations with Mr. Carroll, on the modifications which have been made in the original design, but I do not perceive in these any vigorous or comprehensive grappling with the question.

FOURTH CONCLUSION.

The cause is admitted, that the cowcatchers were thought to act well enough. For this opinion I can find no foundation. This security was ill-founded, and has at length proved fatal. I do not lose sight of the argument that the number of failures is small in proportion to that of successful throwing off, and that this is the first accident attended with loss of life, but I consider that it is worthless. The number of failures to throw off actually sworn to in this inquiry, is absolutely, if not relatively, considerable, and there are good grounds for believing that the total number is in reality much larger than the reported one. Each or any one of those failures might have resulted in loss of life as great as or far greater than that we now have to deplore. Less promptness on the part of the guard in the rear break, a higher speed, a different order of the carriages, or even a fuller train, might in this very instance have cost fifty or a hundred lives instead of eleven. When once an animal has got under the cowcatcher, there is no saying what will be the result. This is an obvious truth, and the Agent and Locomotive Superintendent should have recognised it, and laboured earnestly to reduce the danger to a minimum, instead of not even taking care to be made informed of the state of the case, and trusting to the "chapter of accidents," which happens to have treated them so kindly. On these grounds my fourth conclusion is, that the cowcatcher in general use is not a proper and sufficient one, and that due care was not exercised to make it so in the first instance, or to test its efficiency afterwards.

Fencing is the next subject for consideration. The Railway Company are bound by law (Act XVIII. of 1854, Section 20) to "erect and maintain good and sufficient fences on each side" of their line. It is clear from the evidence, and is apparently not seriously disputed by the Company, that this obligation is not, and in fact never has been, complied with throughout the line. For short distances here and there they may have a tolerable live fence of one kind or another, but gaps are innumerable. The wire fencing is quite dilapidated and useless except in the Tanna collectorate, and there the whole length recently put down must be considered as practically inefficient, since it has not the height of five feet, which abundant evidence (see pages 7, 9, 10, 20, 21, and 85) shows to be necessary to keep out cattle, and is moreover too weak to resist the efforts of buffaloes to break through.

To account for this illegal position of affairs the Company offer five pleas or excuses: (1) that a live fence could not be got to grow, notwithstanding all reasonable efforts; (2) that they did all they could for an artificial fence, first of wood and then of iron; (3) that they were powerless to prevent theft and destruction of the fencing, whether live or artificial; (4) that latterly they were trying to get leave to dispense with fencing altogether, and therefore were right in not incurring heavy expense; (5) that Government shares the responsibility of any errors they may have committed. These points must now be considered *seriatim*.

The live fence.

If the issue of perfunctory orders from time to time, directing that fencing should be attended to, the sowing of babool seed and planting cactus shoots year after year, and the expenditure of a very large sum of money—upwards of fourteen lakhs of rupees on all kinds of fencing—are the conditions of "reasonable efforts," then it must be admitted that the Company has generally fulfilled them. It may be added that the evidence shows that certain officers of various grades have made very laudable and persevering efforts to carry out the orders they received, which were for a time attended with a considerable measure of success. *A priori* too, it is in the last degree improbable that Guzerat, one of the most fertile and highly cultivated provinces in the world, should be capable of producing every thing except a hedge! Why, then, have the efforts made resulted in failure? The ultimate cause would appear to be the want of careful and comprehensive study of all the difficulties of different kinds which experience must soon have brought to light, arising out of the varying soil, climate, and vegetation throughout three hundred miles of line, of intelligent devising of means to meet those difficulties after the fashion of the country, and of firm, continuous efforts to apply those means to the desired end.

It is impossible to doubt that the work, begun in 1857, if carried out on this principle might have resulted in 1864-65 in a hedge as justly commendable as that of the Madras Railway. In the districts where euphorbia thrives the fence has mostly thriven, and would be good but for other causes to be noticed presently; in districts where it does not, the palmated cactus, which forms an admirable fence when sown broad enough, as in the villages, and other shrubs, such as milk bush and mendhee, would have supplied its place. That a live fence can be grown is alike the opinion of the Revenue authorities (Mr. Rogers for instance), of some of the Company's officers (such as Mr. Richmond), of the villagers between Surat and Broach, who were willing to keep one up for a small remuneration, and of a contractor who it appears (No. 18) was ready to bind himself to maintain one throughout the line.

Instead, however, of meeting the question as above, we find the officers in charge of the various sections of the line all acting independently, planting and sowing again and again what was not likely to grow, or if it did grow would not make a good hedge; overlooking the hedge material and methods of cultivation in the villages adjacent; diverted from their object by other more pressing duties; and often removed elsewhere, to begin again under new conditions, just as they were attaining some measure of success. On some portions, again, nothing at all was done for long periods, on others the labour and cost expended were trifling.

On consideration of all these points, it appears clear that had the efforts made been well directed and continuous, as it is reasonable to expect they should have been, a live fence might have been grown.

The artificial fence.

The policy of the Company, as stated by Messrs. Currey and Richmond, has been to establish a live fence and to supplement it by an artificial one until the former reached maturity. From this point of view the artificial fence was a mere makeshift for a time, upon which the less spent the better. But efficiency for a time must be a condition even of a makeshift, and this condition the artificial fence never appears to have fulfilled. Probably a cheap but efficient makeshift is an impossibility. At any rate the Company in aiming at it did not attain either cheapness or efficiency. The better portion of the post and rail fence erected in some parts was perhaps the nearest approach, but even this was readily broken by cattle, while as to the commoner post and rail, the thin wire through posts, and the light iron standards and wire which are especially observable between Broach and Baroda, it is hard to believe that those who put them up could have had the slightest faith in them. The iron fencing put up in the Tanna collectorate and ordered in large quantities for erection elsewhere is considerably better, but still neither high enough nor strong enough, on the testimony even of the Company's own officers. The simplest and plainest condemnation of the artificial fence is that it does not keep out cattle, which even as a makeshift it should do. Its failure can, moreover, be seen to be owing to its intrinsic defect, quite as much as to the depredations of villagers, which will be noticed presently.

Theft and destruction of fencing.

If the allegations of theft of wood and wire, and of breaking down of the fence, whether artificial or natural, which are brought forward, were to be judged of merely by the direct evidence, and the efforts made for the apprehension of offenders, they could not be held to be substantiated to any great degree. There is however a good deal of presumptive evidence which should be considered in connection with the direct evidence and the habits of the people. The railway company provided comparatively little accommodation for persons to cross the line to their fields, and it may be readily believed that the people, especially in enclosed districts like Kaira, cut themselves gaps through the hedge as alleged, and even thought themselves justified in doing so. Stiles freely provided, in communication with the local authorities, would have done much to remedy this. We have seen also that the artificial fence was from the first ill calculated to withstand the attacks of cattle, and it no doubt rapidly deteriorated from this cause, combined with the rotting of the woodwork. The fallen bars, good and bad, became a temptation to the villagers, and also to some extent, as is shown in evidence, to the Company's own labourers. Instances doubtless occurred of the deliberate breaking of good fencing, but these are not proved to any great extent, and the abundance of gaps made by other causes renders it improbable that breaking would have been much resorted to for the introduction of cattle. In the Concan the peculiar fires for manuring also helped to complete the wreck.

The line being thus thrown more or less open at every point, it may readily be believed that the villagers connived at their cattle straying on it to graze, sat there themselves to watch them, as they have been seen to do, and even drove them on. This practice and the natural weakness and deterioration of the fencing acted and reacted upon each other: the failing fence admitted more cattle, and the increase of cattle in one way or another contributed to the more rapid ruin of the fence.

The great cause of the continued grazing of cattle, intentional and accidental, and of all deliberate injury to the fencing, however, was impunity. The fencing was the property of the Company—a most valuable property—and its destruction, as also the allowing cattle to graze on the line, were offences serious in themselves, most serious in their possible ultimate effects upon the safety of passengers by the trains. And yet it appears that from the first these offences have been withdrawn from the action of the Railway Police and relegated to engineers, permanent-way inspectors, and line guards, who were without the knowledge and the power to perform police work, and contented themselves with a chance prosecution, or with living on the hope of some day catching some one when passing on a lorry. No person of magisterial experience can doubt that had the police been allowed to attend to these offences they might, under skilful and energetic management, have almost put an end to them in six months. The district police and talooka magistrates, acting from distant centres beyond the line, can never be brought to bear effectively and in time, but the Railway Police possesses peculiar facilities for the task. Located at the stations, they might receive reports of injury and trespass, and be on the spot by the next goods train or a lorry within a few hours of the offence occurring, and their powers in the adjacent district enable them to act direct upon the villagers and the village and talooka police without previous reference to any one. Their intercourse with the whole of the Company's staff, moreover, would enable them both to get introductions to the trespassers whom it appears that line inspectors (*e. g.* Manuckjee Hormusjee) know by sight and even name, but courteously leave unmolested, and also to note the villages which were remarkable for habitual trespass or mischief, and bring to bear on them the direct action of the Collector and Magistrate of the district. Instead of this, we find the heads of the Railway Police shrinking from the task, and even tainted with the absurd, yet pernicious, heresy that their duty is the protection of the property of the Company (or some of it) but not of the lives of the public. The Agent of the Company, too, objects to the police attending to the fencing as they are too small a body (though very few more men would be needed, and their pay would be a mere trifle compared with the saving to the Company) and is content occasionally to bring forward in general terms a complaint of want of support against the revenue or district authorities, officers who, it would appear from the evidence, are liable, when they do interpose, to find all the railway authorities, their police included, in an attitude of defence.

Regarding this plan, therefore, it would appear that though theft, destruction of fencing, and cattle trespass, have become prevalent to a greater or less degree, the ruin of the fencing is not attributable to them alone, and the Company have deliberately neglected the most obvious means of putting them down. This error was perhaps one of the most important of all.

Abolition of fencing.

The Company appear to lay great stress on the fact that for the last two years and more they have been contemplating the abolition of fencing, on the American or continental system, and have put in a mass of documents to prove that this would be a desirable measure. As some of these documents contained other useful matter, and it seemed well in a preliminary inquiry like the present not to be too rigid in rejecting what might be thought by one party to bear upon the case, they were admitted. I consider the question of the prospective abolition of fencing, however, to be altogether irrelevant to this inquiry, and it would therefore be beyond my province to offer any opinion on it. The duty of the Company was to obey the law as it stood not as it might be, and if in anticipation of some future change they omitted to take sufficient measures for the present protection of life, as it appears they did, both from the general evidence and the small sums they spent in 1867 and 1868 on new materials, the fact, far from furnishing an excuse, becomes a ground for additional blame.

Co-responsibility of Government.

The plea that Government are to blame equally with the Company for whatever neglect may have taken place is implied rather than directly urged, so that it is not clear how far it is seriously brought forward. As far as direct orders go, those of Government passed from time to time (*vide* Appendix, C, F, H, N, R, U, Y and Nos. 11, 19, and 20) give no uncertain sound as to the duties of the Company, and it cannot be contended that those duties, created by legislation, were altered because Government in two instances (N & R) granted the Company more time before resorting to extreme measures; in another (No. 16) expressed satisfaction at hearing that something was being done, or in a fourth, (No. 18) disapproved of a certain mode of providing for the cost of fencing. For the misconception that Government ever made any concession involving a considerable abandonment of fencing (Y & 15) I can find no tangible ground whatever. As to indirect support, through local authorities, Government have never when directly applied to failed to issue appropriate instructions (*e. g.* Nos. 19 & 21) which it rested with the Company to turn intelligently to their advantage through their police, as abovementioned, or otherwise as they deemed best. It must indeed be regretted that Government did not use the coercive powers they possess in 1864, when the real state of the fencing was brought to their notice by Captain Hills (A,) and persevere in doing so until the Company had effectively and durably supplied what was required, instead of dropping the matter for long periods, but this cannot lessen the culpability of the Company, though it may practically affect the powers of Government now to take them severely to task for it.

FIFTH CONCLUSION.

On consideration of the five pleas which have been discussed above, I am obliged to find that there has been undue neglect of the measures prescribed by law for the prevention of cattle trespass.

The general result of this inquiry is consequently adverse to the company as regards cowcatchers and fencing, there having been a want of due care in providing the former of an efficient kind, and in maintaining the latter in an efficient state, and the safety of passengers having been thereby endangered.

SIXTH CONCLUSION.

It remains to consider whether any officer or servant of the Company has "wilfully or negligently" omitted to do what he was legally bound to do to such an extent or in such a manner as to constitute an offence, and render him liable to criminal prosecution under Section 26 of Act XVIII. of 1854. The only officer who under the present circumstances can be supposed to be so liable is the Managing Agent, Mr. Currey, since he has the sole local control of the policy and proceedings of the Company, and all its servants are subordinate to him. That the omission to act with due care in the instances in question was wilful on his part no one would for a moment suppose, that it was negligent appears equally clear. Had he taken due care to watch the working of the cowcatchers, and not omitted even to obtain complete reports regarding them, their faulty structure must have forced itself upon him, and resulted in the early adoption of a better pattern. Again, when in 1865 and 1866 he, as he admits, "saw that we were in a predicament regarding our fencing," and was taken to ask on the subject by the revenue authorities, he treated the correspondence as to be "got out of as best I could," he neglected to take any sufficient measures to meet the present danger and the requirements of the law, wandered off into theoretical discussions regarding systems for the future, and practically disregarded one order of Government after another reminding him of his obligations. Whether this negligence, however, was criminal negligence, is a different question. The negligence which suffices for a civil action is not the same as that which is required for a criminal conviction. The caution which the law demands is not the utmost caution which can possibly be used, and it is not sufficient to show that by extreme care, or a totally different course of action, the fatal result might have been avoided. The negligence, moreover, must be to a very considerable extent personal, and directly connected with the injury in question. I do not think that the representative of a public Company who has for a series of years pursued a certain system, not altogether originated by himself, who has been supported in that system by his superiors in England, and who has not been checked to the utmost of its powers by a controlling Government, but rather has had his shortcomings condoned on more than one occasion, can now with reason be prosecuted by that Government, because in the course of time that system produces fatal results, and it is clear on investigation that more inquiry, reflection, and forethought ought to have shown him that such results were sooner or later inevitable; and, I do not think that any jury would convict him if he were. My last conclusion, therefore, is, that the accident which occurred at Etola was not the result of a criminal offence committed by any person.

T. C. Hope,
District Magistrate.

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Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11½ "
3 do. 1/11 7/16 "
2 do. 1/11⅜ "
1 do. 1/11 5/16 "
On demand 1/11 1/4 "
On Scotland 1/11 1/4 "
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

Head Office.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
Board of Directors.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.
Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
Circular Notes.
The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.
Current Deposit Accounts.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.
To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.
Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.
STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
14, Meadow Street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the
LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
—The above Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates:—
Buildings used exclusively as Merchants' Offices, Banks or Dwelling Houses .... 8 as. p. ct. p. annum
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses, warranted no hazardous goods deposited .... 10 " "
Allowing hazardous goods .... 14 " "
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
Life Department.
This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
East Indian Rates for Civilians.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
[illegible]	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
Fire Department.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
Marine Department.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.
LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. ALFRED PARISH, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.
THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered Capital—One Million Sterling.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.
Head Office—MELBOURNE.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.
J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.
Fire premiums for 1859 .... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
Life Branch.
Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
Chief Offices—17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civilian rates of premium.
The European Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.
NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN
1859, 1860, 1861 ... ... £101,0[illegible] average per an. £33,000
1862, 1863, 1864 ... ... £123,000 " " £41,000
1865, 1866, 1867 ... ... £180,745 " " £60,000
Annual Income exceeds £368,000.
The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.
AGENTS
will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.
DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:
(Offices, 29, Dalhousie Square.)
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Secretary, Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq. | Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor. |
Robert Angus, Esq., Merchant. | F. Farran, Esq., Barrister.
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a splendid piano, carriages, horses, &c., at Mount Rock, Groopdave.
On Wednesday, the 6th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a splendid piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. W. Forde, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.
WEEKLY SALE.
On Saturday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey piece goods, such as grey T cloths, madapollams, jacconets, &c.
A few articles of office furniture, such as tables, chairs, screens, &c.
10 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
AT 1 P.M.
A strong palanquin shaped office shigram.
A grey Arab horse.
A handsome bay Arab horse, quiet in harness, about 5 years old.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
One English-built buggy in very good order.
A set of harness by Grant.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.
Bombay, 30th September, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On Saturday next, the 2nd prox., at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, domestics, longcloths, dhoties, T. cloths, and scarfs.
Also, carved blackwood furniture, comprising, camp cots, chest of drawers, wardrobes, circular tables, arms and without arms chairs, dressing and washing tables, pictures in rosewood and gilt frames, plated articles, flower vases, gas lamps from 2 to 6 lights, and other articles.
Several lots of reading books and miscellaneous.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Sootar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay.
Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Thucker Nursey Humeer, the mortgagor, and by order of Mr. Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia, the mortgagee under the Power of Sale reserved to him, the said Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia, the mortgagee, in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 12th day of September 1867, made or expressed to be made between the said Thucker Nursey Humeer of the one part, and the said Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia of the other part:—all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses hereditaments and premises thereon standing, situate, lying, and being in Sootar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, within the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and fronting towards the south by the said Sootar Chawl Street, and containing by admeasurement 117 5-9 of square yards or thereabouts, and which the said premises are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Bhowan Tersey, on the west by the house of Adamjee Moolna Noorbhoy, on the north by the Sootar Chawl Street, and on the south by the house of Soonabye, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 756, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 28.
Plan of the property, original deed of mortgagor, and the copy of the notice of demand of the mortgagor's debt can be seen at the auction rooms.
The particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of purchase.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Two first-rate double-seated brougham with morocco leather linings, lamps, pole and shafts, complete.
One new teakwood gig, copper-fastened, expressly built for the owner's use by a European Boat-builder, length 26 feet, beam 5½ feet, depth 2½ to 3 inches, with oars, complete.
3 gold open-face watches.
1 large English cooking stove.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Pale sherry and Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th September, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 4th October, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—
12 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. T. cloth.
2 cases grey and white dhotees.
4 do. containing 400,000 Railway tickets, blue tinted.
4 do. do. 400,000 do. rose tinted.
UNCOMMON INVESTMENT.
A HAND-POWER BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.
On Tuesday next, the 5th October, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms—
One of Page's celebrated brick pipe, and tile-making machine, together with portion of a clay pug mill as they now lie in the compound of the Byculla Iron Work, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.
The above machine is capable of producing an out-turn of 3,000 bricks daily.
SALE of PROPERTY at MATHERAN.
On Thursday, the 7th October, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms in Marine Street, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon, all that delightful property situated at Matheran, called the Byke, formerly the property of Dr. Leith, consisting of nearly 6 acres of ground, on one of the choice sites of the place, together with the furnished bungalow and the out-houses erected thereon—the annual tax payable to Government is only Rs. 28-11-0.
Visitors to this favoured locality are invited to inspect the property, that they may fully comprehend its merits.
A list of the furniture and further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A light English-built phaeton in good order, and a dark brown Arab horse rising fine, with harness, complete, can be seen on giving two hours notice.
Bombay, 30th September, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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